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WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

The Slanders of Sumner and Schurz to be Investigated.

Election of a Committee by Ballot Yesterday.

Why Mr. Greeley Wishes to Unseat Gen. Clark.

The Kansas Senators Indignant at the Reports of Bribery.

Mr. Cox's Attempt to Prove Himself the Friend of the Negro.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5—There was an exhibition in the Senate today such as has not been seen for many a year. The old mahogany ballot-boxes, which look like superannuated bass-viols of a very small size, were brought out, and the Committee to investigate the sale of arms was elected strictly according to the terms of the rules, which, for convenience sake, are almost always set aside by unanimous consent, that a committee not named by the Vice-President may be appointed by resoultion. That this Committee would probably be chosen by ballot was predicted last Saturday, since it would evidently be more convenient to employ an hour and a half in selecting a committee in this way than to spend an indefinite number of days in debating the resolution which was brought in by Mr. CAMERON last week. The Appropriation bill having been reached, it was laid aside informally, and Mr. CAMERON moved to appoint this Committee under the rule. This motion was not debatable. Mr. THURMAN, remembering a trick which has been serviceable in such emergencies on two or three former occasions, moved to postpone the execution of the order till to-morrow; and that having been ruled by the Chair, as Mr. THURMAN expected, out of order, he appealed from the decision, and expected on this appeal to bring on the debate. He found that in the morning hour the rules of the Senate had been amended, and this little game would no longer win. Messrs. TRUMBULL and TIPTON and their *confrères* expressed a great deal of surprise that the motion which had been laid on the table the other day to amend the list then presented by Mr. CAMERON, so as to make Mr. SCHURZ a member of the Committee, was not taken from the table for action, instead of proceeding to a ballot, which would cut off their speeches. But there was no help for it, and so in hurried consultation they proceeded to unite with the Democrats in fixing up tickets to ballot, the all-important feature of each being that it contained the name of Mr. SCHURZ. Naturally those who had been in favor of appointing the Committee, which Mr. CAMERON had proposed last Friday, voted that ticket today, the name of Mr. AMES being substituted for that of Mr. SHERMAN, who had expressed a wish not to serve. The fairness of those who complained of the Committee proposed the other day may be judged from the frequent appearance on one ballot of the names SCHURZ, TRUMBULL, TIPTON, BLAIR and STEVENSON, and some of the tickets voted gave not a single name of any Senator regarded as friendly to the Administration. The Committee selected was: Hamlin, 59 votes; Carpenter, 40; Sawyer, 38; Logan, 53; Ames, 36; Harlan, 38, and Stevenson, 52. Mr. SCHURZ mustered 23 votes, Mr. TRUMBULL had 15 votes, and Mr. TIPTON's twelve ardent admirers voted for him. The choice having been announced, the Democrats offered a most heroic sacrifice for Mr. SCHURZ, which was nothing less than to give up the only member of the Committee to which they were entitled, and which they had secured—Mr. STEVENSON—in exchange for no more than a mere chance to give their votes once more to the Senator whose heart never quails. But the sacrifice was not acceptable; and first by 26 to 23, and again by 32 to 24, Mr. STEVENSON's desire to be excused, and his Democratic colleagues' like wish, were refused. So there has been a fair expression of the wishes of the Senate. There remains nothing but to raise a dismal howl in regard to the injustice of the use of the ballot.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION.

MR. CALDWELL, the new Senator from Kansas, today alluded to the stories, which are in circulation in the newspapers, in regard to the investigation which has been going on in Kansas by a Committee of the Legislature which has just adjourned, and the reports that he had been elected by bribery. He said no man dared meet him face to face and say that he had used improper means to secure his position. The investigation and report had been made for use in a political canvass in Kansas. When the official report came to hand he should ask an investigation. Mr. POMEROY wanted the Committee on Privileges and Elections to make an investigation without waiting for the arrival of the report, but after some running debate the resolution was laid on the table to await further events.

GEN. CLARK AND THE TRIBUNE.

Because Gen. CLARK, at Houston, Texas, last September, flatly refused to pledge himself to Mr. GREELEY to oppose GRANT and favor him, the *Tribune* has ever since abused him like a pickpocket, and demanded of the House Elections Committee, (a judicial body,) that they shall, without evidence, reject Gen. CLARK's claim to his seat. The case is pending. Gen. CLARK soon leaves for Texas to finish the taking of evidence, and the Elections Committee, a body so fair and just that they have earned the confidence of the whole House, will decide the case in accordance with the evidence submitted. This evidence may establish Gen. CLARK's claim to his seat as a just and legal one, yet here is a paper deciding it in advance, and demanding that the Committee shall confirm its decision or suffer its displeasure, and this only and wholly because Gen. CLARK, who entered the service as a Brevet Major-General, and who has resided in Texas, where he was mustered out since the close of the war, as a banker and merchant, refused positively but courteously to support Mr. GREELEY's Anti-Grant and Pro-Greeley movement, which be inaugurated in Texas under the guise of non-partisan agricultural speeches. As to the Grand Jury which indicted Gov. DAVIS for issuing a certificate of election to Gen. CLARK, they have fled since the discovery of the fact that they were bribed. The following is an extract from the record of proceedings of the United States Court, at Austin, on Feb. 23.

The Court instructed the Marshal to call the jury. G. W. DEAN, petit juror, being called, was absent. This fact caused the District-Attorney to rise, and complain to the Court that Mr. DEAN's absence was in contempt of Court, and that, as the said DEAN was witness against two certain Federal Grand Jurors, and perhaps four, who were guilty of accepting bribes, and that DEAN himself was also *particeps criminis* to the same offense, he had fled to evade arrest. The District-Attorney called upon the Court to proceed immediately to sift the matter of bribery in the Federal Grand Jury, to the bottom, and ascertain whether these charges were made in truth and verity, or to cast odium and contempt upon the proceedings of the Court and its dignity. The Court entered a fine of $100 against Mr. DEAN, who is still secreted and unfound.

THE FRIEND OF THE NEGRO.

In Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, everything went along smoothly in the House until an item was reached appropriating $1,000,000 to defray the expenses of carrying out the Kuklux Tax law, &c. This gave Mr. COX an opportunity for one of his speeches, in which he made a very liberal bid for the colored vote, protesting that he and the Democratic Party were the friends of the negro, &c. He got his response from an unexpected quarter and with unlooked-for vim. Mr. RAINEY, one of the colored members from South Carolina, obtained the floor, and in a vigorous impromptu speech told what the colored people of his State had suffered at the hands of the Democrats there. He drove home some pregnant facts with so much force and eloquence that a very perceptible round of applause greeted him as he sat down, and Mr. COX, in replying, had nothing to do but dodge the issue and complain that an "attack" had been made upon him. Afterward Mr. DAWES bothered him by asking if he had voted for the Thirteenth Amendment. COX avoided the answer, but DAWES pressed him so closely that he could not get away from the fact, cute as he is.

YERBA BUENA ISLAND.

Hon. WM. A. WHEELER, from the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported this morning the bill to establish the depot of the Central Pacific Railroad on Yerba Buena Island, in San Francisco Bay. This island is a rocky military reservation of 130 acres, so situated that it is eminently necessary for the emergencies of military defense in the harbor, and must be retained for that purpose. The Government does not, therefore, purpose to grant the fee simple, but only the restricted use of one-half the island to the Railroad Company, who must construct three miles of trestle-work and cut their depot out of the rocks to utilize it. But the great point gained to all the immense stream of China commerce, and the ground alone upon which Mr. WHEELER and his Committee associates support the bill, is the fact that the largest ships can then discharge their cargoes without breaking bond directly into the cars for New-York, and thus abate a tax of at least $2 upon every ton of transcontinental commerce. It is not in any sense a land-grant bill, as some over-sensitive members seem to think, and is supported by every man who has ever visited San Francisco Bay, including such Democrats as VOORHEES and NIBLACK. The bill will probably pass to-morrow.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Gov. WARMOTH, supported by a number of his associates, are expected to leave New-Orleans to-morrow for Washington to make their impression upon the Federal affairs of Louisiana, as they will be presented in the forthcoming report of the New-Orleans Investigating Committee.

THE CONGRESSIONAL REPUBLICANS.

The General Congressional Republican Committee at a meeting, to-day, appointed Senator WILSON Chairman, and the Hon. JAMES A. PLATT, Jr., of Virginia, Secretary. The following full Executive Committee was appointed: Senator CHANDLER, Chairman; Senators CAMERON, LOGAN, CORBETT and POOLE; and Representatives STARKWEATHER, KETCHUM, New-York; COBURN, Indiana; and HALSEY, New-Jersey.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Great Republican Gain in Elmira—Large Gains in Other Cities and Towns.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 5.—The charter election in this city today resulted in an unprecedented Republican victory. PATRICK HENRY FLOOD, Republican, is elected Mayor by a majority of 629; grain over last year, 389. WILLIAM J. LARMARE, Republican, is elected Treasurer by 714 majority. GEORGE MOSHER, Republican, is elected Collector by 576 majority, and ERASTUS S. PALMER, Republican, is elected Justice of the Peace by 275 majority. The Republicans select all the Aldermen—HECTOR L. MILLER in the First Ward, JOHN I. NICKS in the Second, PETER BRIGGS in the Third, ELIAS H. DORMAUL in the Fourth, ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON in the Fifth, and GEORGE W. HOFFMAN in the Sixth. This makes the new Common Council stand ten Republicans and two Democrats. The Republicans elect five Supervisors—OLIVER C. KINSBURY in the First Ward, DAVID THOMAS in the Third, CHARLES H. ROWLAND in the Fourth, GEORGE W. WYCKOFF in the Fifth and THOMAS M. JEWETT in the Sixth. The Democrats elect one—CHAUNCEY W. GARDINER in the Second. This is the most magnificent victory ever achieved by the Republicans in this city. The Democrats renominated their very strongest man, Ex-Mayor STEPHEN MCDONALD, and were confident of victory. But the floods came, and they were utterly swept away. This is the answer to the war upon GRANT, and the omen of yet greater triumphs which are still to come.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 5.—The Republican city ticket was carried, in this city, today, and for Supervisors six Republicans and one Democrat were elected. Mayor THOMAS, the Republican candidate for Mayor, received about 500 majority over Capt. MOSES, the Democratic candidate. The Republicans have elected three out of the seven Aldermen. The Board will now stand seven Republicans and seven Democrats.

COHOES, N. Y., March 5.—In the Cohoes city charter election, D. J. JOHNSTON, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected by a majority of 610. The Republicans elect four Aldermen, three out of four School Commissioners, and all the Police Commissioners.

ROCHESTER, March 5.—Hon. A. CARTER WILDER, Republican, was elected Mayor of the city today. A majority of the members of the Common Council and Board of Supervisors elected are also Republicans.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 5.—The Republicans today elected five out of Seven Aldermen, and five out of six Supervisors. The Republican City Treasurer is elected by an overwhelming majority.

ROUNDOUT, N. Y., March 5.—JOHN MAXWELL, Republican, is elected Supervisor of Saugerties by 245 majority; WM. H. DE GARMO, Republican, of Wanwassing, by 108 majority; GEORGE W. PRATT, Republican, of Lloyd, by 80 majority. The result in Kingston is not positively known. Trouble was experienced in counting the ballots.

UTICA, N. Y., March 5.—Utica elects THEODORE F. BUTTERFIELD, Republican, Mayor, by a majority of 144. The remainder of the Democratic city ticket is elected by less than the usual majorities. The Common Council remains Democratic by two majority.

RONDOUT, N. Y., March 5.—JAMES G. LINDSLY is elected Supervisor of Kingston. Majority claimed, 41.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 5.—In the city election today THOMAS MURDOCK, Republican, was elected Mayor by 46 majority. The Democrats and Republicans elect two Aldermen each.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

Extent of the Damage to Jaynes' Building—Losses and Insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The fire is still smouldering on the eighth story of the Chestnut-street front of Jaynes' Building, but is under the control of the firemen, and the lower floors are so drenched with water and sheeted with ice that further damage is improbable. The granite front on Chestnut-street is not wholly damaged. On Carter-street, the front walls of two upper stories fell into the roadway. A large number of telegraph wires, belonging to the Franklin line were broken down and enveloped with ice to the dimensions of cables. They appear as they hang like supports to a chain bridge. All the adjacent buildings are sheeted with ice, and present a scene that should be preserved by the aid of photography. The damage to the stocks of the occupants of the main building is very serious, but those occupying the wing on Chestnut-street have sustained inconsiderable losses, their goods being mainly protected through the activity of the insurance patrol in covering them with tarpaulins. There are several rumors in circulation of firemen buried by the falling of the Carter-street front, but they cannot be traced to reliable sources.

The losses and insurance by the fire last night are reported as follows:

SHANNON & SON, teas, stock valued at $40,000, and damaged to the amount of $20,000; fully insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe, Union, Mutual and Royal. A. A. BUTLER, British goods, insured for $60,000, including $10,000 in the Home of New-York, and $5,000 in the Ætna, of Hartford. BARTON P. NEUMAN, insured for $3,500 in the National, of Boston. JAYNE & SON had on insurance $112,000, of which $10,000 was in the Home, of New-York; $75,000 in the Citizens', of New-York; $5,000 each in the Ætna, Phœnix and Hartford, of Hartford, and International and Phœnix, of New-York, and $2,500 each in the Columbia, of New-York; National, of Bangor; Springfield and People's, of Massachusetts, and the American, of Jersey City. WERNUAGE had a stock of $100,000, and has policies of $5,000 each in the Commercial, of Albany, and Connecticut, of Hartford, and $2,560 in the Tremont, of New-York.

The estimated losses by the fire to JAYNE & SON on the building is $125,000. It is insured for $60,000; on the stock, $80,000, fully insured.

FRANCE.

Regiments of the Line Infected with Bonapartism—Anticipating Payment of the Indemnity—France—English Commerce.

PARIS, March 5.—It is reported that two regiments of the line, which have shown Bonapartist tendencies, have been removed from the city. The Minister of Finance today signed drafts for 330,000,000 francs in part payment of the anticipatory installment of the war indemnity to Germany. The Committee of the Assembly have reported in favor of confirming the election of M. ROUHER to the Assembly, and censuring the conduct of the local authorities of his district. The Duke DE BROGLIE, French Embassador at London, has informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs that there is little hope of an understanding with the British Government in regard to the commercial treaty between France and England.

Resignation of Pouyer-Quertier and Appointment of his Successor—M. Thiers and the Budget Committee—A New Conservative Party.

PARIS, March 5.—The *Official Journal* will to-morrow announce the formal resignation of M. POUYER-QUERTIER as Minister of Finance, and the appointment of M. GOULARD, the present Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as his successor *ad interim*. M. GREVY has been re-elected President of the Assembly by a decreased majority. The 16th inst. is appointed for the long-expected debate on the Catholic petitions. The Budget Committee, today, unable to agree with the Minister of War, requested the attendance of President THIERS. The President, on appearing before the Committee, complained of its inactivity, which he said embarrassed the Government, and declared his intention of bringing the matter directly before the Assembly. A movement is on foot for the organization of a new Conservative Party, the main object of which will be the liberation of French territory from German occupation, and the formation of a Ministry pledged thereto, all constitutional questions to be shelved until that end is accomplished.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"Tichborne" and His Friends—Lady Mordaunt's Sanity—Death of the Earl of Lonsdale.

LONDON, March 5.—The claimant in the Tichborne case has summoned a meeting of his friends. Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT has appealed for the appointment of a medical practitioner to examine into the sanity of Lady MORDAUNT. WILLIAM LOWTHER, Earl of LONSDALE, formerly Postmaster-General and President of the Council, died today in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Bright on Income Tax—The Education Act—The Irish Railways.

LONDON, March 5.—JOHN BRIGHT has written a letter to the Anti-Income Tax Association, in which he declares that only in a reduction of the Government expenditures can he see a chance for the abolition of the odious tax. He despairs of the creation of a real economical party and advises the withholding of confidence from a Government which cannot govern without taking seventy millions annually from the nation's industry. In the House of Commons to-night there was a long debate on the resolution introduced by Mr. MUNTZ to remedy the defects in the Education law. Mr. FORSTER offered an amendment to the effect that the law had not yet had a fair trial. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 323 to 98. Mr. BLENNERHASSET, the new member from Kerry, introduced a bill providing for the purchase by the Government of the railways in Ireland.

INDIA.

Submission of the Howlong Chiefs—Release of the Captives.

CALCUTTA, March 5.—Gen. BROWNLOW telegraphs, under date of the 27th ultimo, that the Northern Howlong Chiefs have submitted, bringing peace-offerings, and binding themselves to peace with the usual oaths and ceremonies; and all the captives have been recovered.

SWITZERLAND.

Revision of the Constitution—The Common and Criminal Law Systems.

BERNE, March 5.—The revision of the Federal Constitution has been completed by the centralization of the common and criminal law systems of the country, which, having already been adopted by the National Council, was yesterday approved by the State Council. The sessions of both Councils have been prorogued.

The Canadians Looking After American Fenians.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 5.—In the Legislative Council, today, Hon. Mr. FRASER presented a copy of a dispatch from Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, dated Jan. 20, asking the return of the names of American citizens arrested or imprisoned for participating in the Fenian movement for the last ten years, and also the names of those released. The Lieutenant-Governor has replied that there were none so, far as could be ascertained.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings Yesterday—Action of the Committee on Apportionment.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—In the House a remonstrance was presented against allowing the Morris and Essex to cross Broad-street, Newark. A bill was introduced to regulate weights and measures in each Congressional District; also, a bill to repeal the Chatham Local Option law, and to allow two taverns in said township. The bill for the suppression of intemperance known as "Illinois Law," was reported. The bill supplementary to the charter of Hudson City in reference to the Police was passed. The Committee reported adversely to the Hoboken Supplementary bill to increase the salary of the Recorder, and to the Jersey City Supplementary bill authorizing the Mayor to nominate School Commissioners to the Common Council. A supplementary bill was introduced to make the number of Chosen Freeholders in Hudson County twenty-four, namely, three from each Legislative district. The following bills were passed: To incorporate the German Printing Association of Hudson County, and the supplement to the Newark and Mount Pleasant Turnpike Company's act.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate a bill was introduced appropriating $20,000 to the Reform School for Boys; also a bill appropriating $942,250 for the relief of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb to make up for the losses on New-Jersey pupils.

The bill providing for the election of City officers and municipal boards in Jersey City, was ordered to a third reading. The following bill was passed: to validate the consolidation of railroad lines between New-York and Philadelphia. The bill requiring Savings Banks to make annual detailed reports was indefinitely postponed.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Apportionment Committee met last night and agreed only so far as the First District is concerned. They make a change by leaving out Atlantic County, as follows: Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May. There is some difficulty in arranging the Second District, the question being whether Monmouth or Mercer shall go into the Third District.

The probabilities are that it will be Monmouth. In that case the Second District will be Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean Counties. The other proposition is to leave Monmouth in the Second, and to make Mercer, Union and Middlesex the Third. The Fourth will probably be Hunterdon, Somerset, Sussex and Warren; the Fifth, Bergen, Passaic and Morris; the Sixth, Essex; the Seventh, Hudson.

JACK FROST.

Winter's Reign Renewed Throughout the Country.

Intense Suffering of the People—The Rivers Again Covered with Ice—Perils and Trials of Ferry Travelers—Damage to Shipping on the Coast.

Jack Frost, it appears, has not left the country. Everybody was feeling happy over the prospect of bright sunny days and pleasant walks, when Jack came back like an infuriated tyrant with a bitter, brutal north-west wind harnessed to his chariot, nor could the beams of a kindly sun dissipate his power. The sprinkling of snow that swept the streets on Monday evening was but an indication of what was coming throughout the night. During the dark hours Jack Frost was tremendously busy, making mischief in every household, freezing water-pipes, bursting pitchers, spoiling fruit. But the rivers felt the full effect of his rage. When the good folks of the City and Brooklyn came down to their accustomed ferries they found the water completely hidden by masses of floating ice so thickly packed as to resemble a field. On the East River, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. yesterday, many of the ferries were very seriously retarded. On the Hamilton, South and Fulton ferries the Companies started empty boats in advance of those containing passengers to break the way. In many instances even with this precaution ladies refused to make the venture, and turned back to await further developments. The trip occupied in the lower ferries from an hour to an hour and a half. The cabins were not warmed, because the engineers were obliged to divert the steam from the pipes, having need of every pound. The boats were also unpleasantly crowded, and there were many men dressed as gentlemen who occupied seats in the ladies' cabin and permitted ladies to stand. Added to this were all the horrors which nervous organizations could not but feel at the continual bump, bump, as the boat's side came in contact with obstinate lumps of ice of unusual size, and slowly crashed through them with a sound that seemed like the rending of planks. But a gentleman accustomed to quartz-crushing in Oregon said that the two together were exactly like the falling of the heavy stamp and the crushing of auriferous quartz. Later in the afternoon, under the influence of the strong north-wester, which blew with malicious pertinacity, freezing our wholesome New-York air and giving it an Arctic flavor, the ice fields slowly drifted to the Brooklyn side, and were gathered by the tide into Wallabout Bay and the adjacent ferry-slips, leaving the down-town ferries comparatively clear. The middle stream was free, with the exception of patches here and there of snow-covered ice, which had come from the North River under the influence of wind and tide.

The Ice in the North River.

With the thermometer from four to nine degrees above zero, and a north-westerly wind blowing fresh and sometimes furious, a trip across the Hudson River yesterday was anything but pleasant. At 8 A. M., the average time made by the Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets ferry-boats was a little over one hour, and the Pavonia ferry-boats, something less. At 4 A. M., the North River, from the New-York side, presented the appearance of a vast field of ice, almost unbroken. In the immediate neighborhood of the piers and slips the ice seemed a solid and impenetrable mass, and it was only by looking almost half way across the river that any ripple or motion was to be seen to indicate the flowing of the stream and the possibility of navigation. The wind blowing from the north-west drifted all the masses of ice to the New-York side, where, during the cold night previous, it was frozen into solid masses. The Desbrosses-street ferry-boat, leaving Jersey Ferry at 4 A. M., was three hours in making the perilous trip across the river, and a boat leaving the same ferry at 5 A. M. was over two hours in its passage. Both ferry-boats were battling, in close proximity to each other, with the unyielding ice. Toward 8 and 9 o'clock navigation became comparatively easier, and the constant agitation of the ice kept up by the enterprising little tug-boats had the most beneficial influence on the progress of the more unwieldy ferry-boats. Toward midday navigation became less of a labor, though anything but a pleasure. The crossing to Jersey City was by far the least troublesome, the average trips not being over fifteen minutes. Starting after 3 o'clock P. M. for Desbrosses-street, the passage was pleasant enough until the middle of the river was reached, when the keen wind began to be felt and the first bumps of the ice blocks agitated the boat. The nearer the boat approached the ferry the slower became its progress. When the ferry itself was reached, and the making of the pier was attempted, the real trouble began. No less than six distinct attempts were made, each time the boat coming within jumping distance of the pier, and then provokingly backing out into the stream, to prepare for a fresh and more vigorous dash. Several impatient passengers risked their limbs, if not their lives, by taking long jumps on to the pier, utterly regardless of the shouts of the men and the screams of the women, and one youth was only saved from an ugly fall by the exertions of the pier men. Several ocean steamers were observed stuck in the ice outside their various piers, and with the pleasant prospect of remaining in this position for a considerable time. It is feared that, should the wind continue to blow from the same quarter, and the cold remain as intense, navigation will today be almost impossible.

Casualties in this City.

Early yesterday the body of LOUIS SHUFT, a tailor residing at No. 107 Greenpoint-avenue, was found by some laborers in the lots near Norman-avenue, Brooklyn. The deceased was frozen to death.

The body of an unknown woman was found in Van Horn Creek, Jersey City, yesterday morning. It is supposed that, blinded by the storm last night, she walked off the culvert at Lafayette-street. When found, the body was lying upon its face, frozen into the ice.

At an early hour yesterday morning the patrolman on duty in Forty-seventh-street discovered a milk-wagon passing along, and observing that the horse seemed to be going his own way, he had the curiosity to stop him. On looking into the wagon he saw the driver sitting there, but totally unconscious. A closer examination revealed the fact that the man was frozen to death. The officer drove the dead man to the station-house, and took proper care of the horse and wagon. As yet the name of the unfortunate man has not been ascertained.

Severe Weather in Other Places.

BOSTON, March 5.—The thermometer this morning indicated from 2° to 6° below zero, and at noon stood at zero. A strong north-west gale prevailed. Reports from Maine and New-Hampshire show a still lower range of thermometer.

A dispatch from Mount Washington reports the thermometer 40° below, and the wind 100 miles an hour.

ALBANY, March 5.—The thermometer has ranged at 15° below zero in this city today.

TROY, N. Y., March 5.—The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning was 14° below zero.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 5.—The cold is intense, the mercury in the thermometer here this morning marking 3° below zero.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 5.—At 6 o'clock this morning the thermometer indicated 32° below zero at this point.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 5.—The weather is extremely cold this morning, the thermometer indicating 34° below zero.

TORONTO, March 5.—An unusually cold snap is prevailing throughout the Dominion of Canada, the thermometer ranging from 22° below zero to zero, according to locality.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 5.—The day was intensely cold, the thermometer standing several degrees below zero.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5.—The standard thermometer at Trinity College indicated 4½° below zero this morning, and 1° above at midday.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 6—7 A. M.—The barometer has continued rising from the upper lakes south-eastward and eastward to the Atlantic, with clear weather very generally. The temperature has continued falling from Lake Ontario to South Carolina and eastward. It has risen somewhat over the Gulf States and from the Lower Missouri Valley to Lake Erie and northward. Southerly winds, with clear weather, have continued over the Western Gulf States; easterly winds and partly cloudy weather from Tennessee to the north-west.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer continue rising on Wednesday over the Middle and New-England States, with northerly to westerly winds and clear and pleasand weather, and somewhat of a rise in temperature; southerly to easterly winds for the western Gulf States; easterly winds from Tennessee and Kentucky north-westward, with partly cloudy weather, and probably threatening and rising temperature; and easterly winds for the North Atlantic States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, except brisk north-westerly winds from New-Jersey north-eastward.

WRECKS ON THE COAST.

Several Lives Lost on the Coast of Massachusetts—Unknown Bark Sunk.

BOSTON, March 5.—The schooner *Clara Bell*, of Rockland, Capt. ARMSTRONG, with a cargo of coal from New-York for Boston, went ashore at 2 o'clock this morning about three miles north of Highland Light, Cape Cod. The weather was intensely cold and the wind blowing a gale from the north-west. The officers and crew, seven men all told, attempted to reach the land, but only one man succeeded, and he was half frozen before he gained the shore. The others, including Capt. ARMSTRONG and the mate, perished in the sea. The vessel is a total loss.

An unknown bark is sunk near the Stone House Shoal, in about forty feet of water. A boat's crew from Monomoy Point, went out to her and took off three topsails. The vessel is supposed to be the bark *Mary C. Fox*, from New-York, for Portland, with coal, as that vessel was seen on Saturday about twelve miles north-east from the Highlands of Cape Cod, with her cargo shifted, main-mast gone and leaking badly, all hands then being at the pumps, and the water gaining. A Philadelphia steamer was afterward seen to take her in tow off Nauset Light. The supposition is that she subsequently sank, and that the crew are on board the steamer.

The schooner *Little Kate*, a fishing vessel, belonging in Gloucester, is ashore near Wood End, Cape Cod, and full of water. Her crew were saved.

Sinking of a Bark—Rescue of the Crew—A Blinding Snow-Storm off the Coast.

The bark *Mary C. Fox*, hence Feb. 27 for Portland, Me., sunk on Monday off Pollock Rip. The crew were saved by the steamer *Norwich*, Capt. HINES, from Salem, and brought to this port. The Captain reports that in a blinding snow-storm on Saturday night the bark gave a heavy lurch and shifted her cargo of coal, which threw the vessel on her beam ends, permitting the sea to sweep the decks and break the boats. The crew worked all night trying to trim the coal, but were unable to right her; at daylight of the 3d all hands were at the pumps at 8 A. M.; they cut away the mainmast and righted ship; she was then got before the wind and headed for the land; at 3½ P. M., when off Nauset, the steamer *Norwich* came alongside and soon took the bark in tow; some of the crew being today frozen a fresh crew was supplied by the steamer; as the steamer started ahead the bark nearly capsized; was half filled with water and became unmanageable; the heavy sea parted the hawser five times, but finally succeeded in getting the bark on the shoals, one mile from Pollock Rip light-ship, where she struck bottom and came to anchor at 2 A. M. Monday. The steamer sent more men aboard to work the pumps, and at 5 o'clock got the bark under way in tow for Vineyard Haven. At 7½ the crew signaled the steamer that the bark was sinking. Captain HINES sent a boat, which took off the crew, and at the same time tried to get the bark into shoal water. The hawser parted, and at 7¾ the bark sunk in four and a half fathoms.

UTAH.

The Constitutional Election—Spotted Ballots to Trace Backsliding Mormons By.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 5.—By the Constitution, a general election for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, and for members of the Legislature, and Representatives in Congress, will be held on Monday, March 18. The election of members of the Legislature to be conducted according to the system of the cumulative ballot. Other than this no change will be made in the offensive method of voting hitherto adopted. The worst feature is the spotted ballot, or registering by numbers, which is preserved, thereby enabling the Church leaders to watch their followers. It is doubtful whether the Gentiles will go to the polls at all.

The Political Complications in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—The Executive and Judicial conflict continues. Judge COOLEY ordered VAN NORTER to be rearrested this morning, and brought before him. About 11 o'clock the Sheriff brought VAN NORTER in, when Judge COOLEY delivered a lengthy discourse upon the action of the Governor yesterday in pardoning the prisoner, and attempting to defeat the ends of justice which he said if the Governor were to be permitted to exercise such functions we might as well abolish the Courts entirely, for there could be executed no order against a party who might be fortunate enough to have the Governor to back him. The Governor, more than any one else, ought to respect and uphold the decrees of the Courts, for he is of them an Executive member. In this case he has so far forgotten his duty as not only to not assist in the execution of the law, but he has conspired to defeat it. Such conduct cannot be tolerated in any country where the law is respected, and it must be put down. What makes the matter still worse is, that it is well known that the Governor is alleged to be a party to the very suit out of which this matter has arisen, although he has kept in the back ground, and be attempts to shield from harm those who have been working in his interests. I, therefore, charge the Sheriff to convey Mr. VAN NORTER to the Parish Prison, there to be confined according to the terms of the original sentence, and I will hold the Sheriff responsible under the act of 1868, for the proper execution of this order.

Mr. VAN NORTER is again in the Parish prison.

The Judiciary Investigation.

The secrets of the Judiciary Investigating Committee are too well kept to allow any positive statement as to the particular charges against Judges CARDOZO and BARNARD, which are now under investigation. Yesterday the Committee was to have reassembled at noon, but it was not till some half hour after that they fairly got into working order. Judges CARDOZO and FULLERTON were early on hand; then came Mr. TILDEN, and the other members of the Committee followed. W. F. HOWE had been stalking about the hall for some time previous, causing much speculation as to the charges he was likely to be examined on. He was, of course, unapproachable on the subject, though the general idea seemed to be that a certain transaction in connection with Mrs. BEAUMONT, late of Twenty-sixth-street, and later yet of Blackwell's Island, to which place she was sent for six months, and, through the kindness of Judge CARDOZO, only stayed as many weeks, would undergo a pretty thorough airing by the Committee. Messrs. S. K. RAYMOND and H. B. PORTER, from the Mechanics' National Bank, were among the witnesses subpœned. It was said they had brought a depositor's statement with them; but this was nothing more than a surmise, though probably it was not far from the truth.

Regular Meeting of the Committee of Seventy—The New Charter.

The Committee of Seventy had a regular session, last evening, Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, the Vice-Chairman, presiding. After the usual routine business was disposed of, Mr. SIMON STERNE, the Secretary of the Committee, who is associated with Hon. EDWARD SALOMON in securing the passage of the charter through the Legislature, made the report of the Committee on Legislation, reciting the events happening in Albany. At the close of the report, addresses were made by Messrs. Roswell D. Hatch, Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac H. Bailey, Edward Cooper, Joseph Blumenthal, William H. Neilson, George W. Lane, and others, encouraging the members to support the charter.

Hon. JOHN WHEELER, Chairman of the Albany Committee, has returned to Albany to look after the interests of the people, and will be joined there today by Messrs. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL and CHARLES WATROUS, of the Albany Committee, and the Hon. EDWARD SALOMON, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, and Mr. SIMON STERNE, of the same Committee, who will be present to-night at the meeting of the Committee on Cities of the Senate, when the foes and friends of the charter will have a hearing. A strong delegation from the Committee of Seventy will go to Albany this week.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A steam saw-mill in Littleton, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $5,000.

The daughter of the Spanish Admiral TOPETE is dead.

The aggregate circulation of all the Boston daily papers is said to be about 160,000.

Rev. Mr. GILMORE, a priest, of Dayton, Ohio, has been appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Cleveland.

Lieut. FREDERICK GRANT, of the United States Army, is now in London. On Tuesday he visited both Houses of Parliament.

JAMES ROOSEVELT, Democrat, was elected Supervisor for the town of Hyde Park, N. Y., yesterday.

In the Senatorial election in the Tenth Georgia District yesterday, STYLES, Democrat, was elected over ARMSTRONG, Independent.

The Government last night gave a reception to the Japanese Embassy at the Masonic Temple in Washington.

The Planters' Bank, Fort Valley, Ga., was robbed, on Monday night of $15,000 currency and $2,000 specie.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath has passed the Compulsory Election bill previously adopted by the Lower House.

The White Star steamer *Atlantic* passed Crookhaven, at 5 P. M., yesterday. She left New-York Feb. 25.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* expresses its gratification that "the great Anti-American debate" is ended.

Lynn, Mass., shipped 9,750 cases of shoes last week, which was more than in any one week for a long while.

The Congregational churches of Massachusetts made a net gain of 7,031 in membership last year.

Senator MORTON is at his old home in Centerville, Ind., and is expected to speak there some time this week.

THOMAS ROUKE, aged sixty-five, was killed Monday night in attempting to cross the track of the Boston and Providence Railroad, near Boston.

Rev. Mr. O'CALLAHAN, prominent in preferring charges against Bishop RAPPE, of Ohio, has been tried before the proper ecclesiastical authorities, and ordered to retract.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Washington*, from New-York Feb. 17, for Liverpool, has not yet arrived at her destination, and some anxiety is felt about her.

The entire Republican ticket was yesterday elected in Burlington, Vt., with the exception of one Alderman. LUTHER C. DODGE was re-elected Mayor by 206 majority.

The pioneer narrow gauge Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company has finished grading and bridging the second division of forty-two miles.

It is said Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, of Prussia, while in Rome on his way to Egypt, declared that if France attacked Italy, Germany would defend her.

The Emperor of Germany, on Saturday last, made a final distribution of donations to Generals distinguished for their services in the late war.

GEO. W. JULIAN having refused to be a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Indiana, B. F. CLAYPOOL will run against JEREMIAH M. WILSON, the present incumbent.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT has sent $6,000 to the treasurer of Harvard College for the Kirkland Scholarship, thus anticipating for three years the annual payment of $2,000 he promised.

The Democratic members of the Ohio Senate, who resolved in caucus that they would object to SAYLER's voting every time the Clerk called his name, have finally yielded, and he votes now without interruption.

The Charleston *Republican* reports that a boat, in which a large party of colored men were crossing the Ashley, on Saturday afternoon last, swamped when mid-stream, and that fifteen of those on board were drowned.

MARY WOUNER, of York, Penn., is a little girl who preserved a railroad train from destruction the other day by swinging her apron for the engineer to stop after she had discovered a broken rail.

The Democratic plan in Indiana is said to include the nomination of HENDRICKS for Governor, with the hope of sending him to the Senate, and the nomination of VOORHEES for Congressman at Large.

The population of Illinois, as ascertained by the United States census, is 2,540,243. The number of residents, shown by the State officers' count, is 2,539,891. The difference is so small as to be noticeable.

The Secretary of the Treasury, has instructed the Collector of Customs at Brownville not to clear any more merchandise for Camargo and other points on the Rio Grande above Guatamo new in the hands of the revolutionists.

A telegram to the War Department reports the death of Col. GUSTAVUS A. LOOMIS, on the retired list United States Army, at Stratford, Conn., this morning. He graduated at West Point in 1811.

The Magnolia Jockey Club, Mobile, Ala., have determined to run the Southern and Western Turf Congress Stake, four-mile heats, April 25. Other races will be run, commencing April 23.

ALLANSON S. PAGE, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor of Oswego, N. Y., yesterday. Six of the eight Aldermen are Democrats. The Councils stands ten Democrats to seven Republicans.

A Western paper predicts that one of its State Senators "will live and be honored and beloved by the State when the tall prairie grass refuses to sigh a sad and plaintive requiem over the graves of some of his defamers."

Small-pox has made its appearance on board the United States frigate *Powhattan*, now in commission at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. A number of the marines and sailors have been removed to the City Hospital. The disease first appeared in the Marine Barracks.

Gen. S. COOPER, who resigned the Adjutant-Generalship of the United States Army to take part in the rebellion, is now living in indigent circumstances in Virginia at the age of seventy years. Old friends are endeavoring to raise a fund for his relief.

A Commission appointed by the West Virginia Presbytery is taking depositions of many witnesses in regard to charges made against Rev. J. B. REED of wholesale plagiarism during his ministerial labors in Parkersburg, extending over a period of eight years.

Rev. Dr. L. D. HUSTON, late of Baltimore, has published another card protesting his guiltlessness. He says: "By every form of oath or imprecation that is solemn and awful, I again declare that the girl's statement is false."

A youth who applied for a marriage license in Cambridge, Mass., the other day, was reminded by the clerk of two previous applications, and said: "Yes; but the other two girls didn't know I wanted to get married till I showed them the document—this one does." He got the paper.

One HENRY JOYCE, of Detroit, recently became convinced that he was a great and very profitless bother to his wife, and accordingly drew up and signed a paper which reads: "This is too Agre that if mi wife paze me 10 dolrs i won't Never bother Her anny mor as treu as I liv it i doo she kan sind the pleese after me."

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* says that the New-York *World* "does only harm in misleading public opinion in the North, when it allows a South Carolina correspondent to say that the people of the South are perfectly ready and willing to vote for CHASE or SUMNER or anybody else, in opposition to GRANT."

A well-dressed and lady-like individual, who was detected in stealing a pair of silk hose in a Boston store, burst into tears when approached by one of the proprietors, and offered him $20. Magnanimously, after quietly censuring her, he charged her only the regular price of the hose, and handed back the change. Too late he discovered that the $20 bill was counterfeit.

A young girl in Springfield, Mass., who fell upon a flour barrel two years ago, striking upon her side, has been confined to her bed ever since, and has eaten no solid food during that time. For the past seven months she has taken only water. This is the story told in Springfield, and those who doubt it are shown the flour barrel.

At a recent meeting of the Boston Grant Club letters were read from Gov. Washburn, Congressmen B. F. Butler, George M. Brooks, and Alvin Crocker, George B. Loring, Wm. Whitney, E. B. Stoddard, Edward A. White, and several other gentlemen, heartily indorsing the purposes of the Club, and accepting the posts of duty assigned to them.

The Concord *Monitor* affects surprise that the Democratic papers in New-Hampshire should publish column after column of flaming editorials about an alleged sale of arms to France, and should say nothing about a proved theft of arms in vast quantities during the Democratic administration of BUCHANAN for the use of the Democratic rebels.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Machinations of the Desperate Democratic Leaders.

Great Speech of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, at Concord.

Democratic Statements as to the Condition of the South Refuted.

Candidates of Both Parties and Preparations for the Future.

Indications of a Lively Week in the Granite State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 5.—New-Hampshire is frozen up, politics and all, today. From 6 o'clock last night to 5 his morning there was a change of 58° in temperature, the thermometer changing from 38° above to 20° below. In consequence of this intense cold, the day has been one of enforced quiet, and meetings of both parties to-night, in every part of the State, are poorly attended.

The Republicans to-night had meetings at Portsmouth, West Concord, Rochester, Lyme, Marlboro, New-Ipswich, Marlow and Sandwich, the speakers being Gen. Harriman, Senator Patterson, Hon. Eugene Hale, Hon. J. H. Ela, Gen. A. F. Stevens, Hon. Charles H. Porter, Gen. T. McHite and others. Gen. SICKLES was announced to speak at Portsmouth, but today the State Committee received a dispatch from him stating that he was unable to keep the engagement.

There is some excitement to-night, caused by the authoritative announcement of a discovery of contemplated frauds in different parts of the State by the Democracy. It is said that instructions have been issued by the Democratic State Committee to the Selectmen of all the towns which that party controls to exclude the names of as many Republicans as possible from the check lists, and insert names in their places upon which Democrats can repeat. It is further claimed that this fraud has been so thoroughly systematized that the Selectmen of each town have been instructed how many of these fraudulent votes they must poll, and that the aggregate is expected to give the State to the Democracy. Frauds have also been attempted in Ward Five of Nashua, which is heavily Democratic—in keeping on the names of non-residents, in order to give Democrats an additional member in the House of Representatives. This fraud is simply to secure this extra member, as none of these bogus names are to be voted upon.

There is, evidently, something important going on in the Democratic camp, as Gov. AUSTIN, JOHN G. SINCLAIR, Chairman of the State Committee, and other prominent managers, have fled from their head-quarters at Manchester, and are here to-night. Republicans are, however, fully alive to all possible machinations of the enemy, and are prepared to nullify them, so far as is possible.

A cheering indication of the result on Tuesday next, was had today in the town election of New-Castle, which resulted in thirty-six Republican majority on Moderator, and fifty-four majority on Selectmen, while the Republican majority for PIKE last Spring was only fifteen. Confidence in auspicious results is steadily increasing among Republicans, and it is now generally believed that their majority on the popular vote will be at least one thousand. A Republican majority in the Legislature is a certainty.

E. C.

Hon. Mr. Wilson's Speech on Saturday—Democratic Statements Refuted—Candidates of Both Parties—Preparations for the Contest.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, Sunday, March 3, 1872.

Justice was scarcely done the occasion in the hasty dispatch, sent at a late hour last night, making brief mention of the Republican meeting in this city. The speech of Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, was a remarkable effort, worthy of more extended report, and had a visible effect upon his audience. Being introduced to a gathering of two thousand persons, many of whom were ladies, Mr. WILSON began by declaring that he was not there to abuse all Democrats, because abuse was not argument. Many of the Democrats do not wish their country ill, and he credited them with a sincere desire to advance the best interests of the nation from their standpoint; but he believed these purposes meant ruin to the land if the Democracy should succeed in arresting events before the Republican Party finishes the great work in which it is engaged. The great party of JACKSON had reached the extremity of asking the nation to forget what it had done, and consider only what it promises to do, and there is something suspicious in this anxiety to close the book of the past. Parties, like individuals, are eager to consult the past, if it is creditable, and whether the Democracy like it or not, the nation must consult its past in order to judge of the worth of its promises for the future. It was to be credited with sincerity, doubtless, but so it was entitled to the same credit when it marshaled armies to destroy the Government; when it incited the riot in New-York City to resist the draft, and when it declared in Chicago, after three years of terrible conflict, that the war was a failure; but the country could not too earnestly pray to be saved from men of such sincerity.

Mr. WILSON said he thought it well to give the audience something to think about in order that if the speaker failed to say anything that his hearers could remember that they might have a text on which to found discourses of their own. Having illustrated his point by an anecdote of DANIEL WEBSTER closing his eyes immediately after the reading of a text in church, and being reproached afterward with sleeping, denied it, and said he had made a sermon for himself. Mr. WILSON announced his text in these three questions: Can you name a single pledge ever made in a Democratic National Platform that was ever redeemed, save that to enforce the Fugitive Slave law? Did the Democratic Party ever do anything which became a part of the settled policy of the country, or which enhanced its moral or material welfare? Did the Republican Party ever make a pledge to the nation in a national platform which it did not redeem? Having propounded these puzzlers, which he invited any one who could to answer, Mr. WILSON proceeded to review the history of the Republican Party at length, and with great power. In its first platform it had declared that the Union must be maintained, and in redemption of the pledge it had established a more perfect Union than we ever had before. It had promised to pass a Homestead law, and, during the first session of the first Congress it controlled, it had made good its word with results so beneficent as to astonish even the advocates of the measure. It had promised to construct a railroad to the Pacific, and "all the world wondered" at the speed with which this promise had been fulfilled. The incalculable benefits which this great work had conferred upon the country were sketched with great vigor, and to the complaint that we had lost the Atlantic trade, it was answered that we had been more than compensated in getting control of that of the Pacific. The silks and teas of China and Japan already pass through our gateways, as do all the travelers between the continents of Europe and Asia. Twenty-five years hence, when we are a nation of seventy-five millions of souls with three trunk lines of railways from the Atlantic to the Pacific instead of one, we will have the whole of the commerce of the East, stand in the centre of trade and control the industry of the world. Now, Liverpool and London name the price of commodities and the rate of exchange, but then the supremacy of our position would enable us to take and keep this sovereignty in commerce and finance. For this great boon the nation must thank the Republican Party, which had inaugurated the policy which made it not a probability but a certainty of the future. But the Republicans in their first platform had also declared that all men were free and equal, and the world knows how honestly and earnestly it strived to make good its declaration. In 1864 it promised to sweep slavery from the face of the nation, and it did it. In 1868 it made a new promise, the redemption of which did much to strengthen the power of the nation at home and increase respect for it abroad. Up to that time there had been no authoritative declaration by the Government in favor of the right of expatriation, and as a consequence, foreign powers, but notably Prussia and Great Britain, finding former subjects who had become naturalized citizens of the United States upon their soil, had sought to make them amenable to their laws. As a consequence of their acts, the Republican National Convention of 1868 declared in favor of the right of expatriation, and the ink was scarcely dry upon the paper on which it was written when the Republican Congress passed a resolution making it effective.

Next the Democratic Party was taken up and reviewed from 1852, when the Whig Party died from taking too much Democratic medicine, just as the Democratic Party is now swallowing Republican mixtures. Then the Whigs aimed to make their platform so much like the Democratic on the slavery question that no difference in the two could be discovered, and succeeded, but were rewarded with death; now the Democracy is doing the same thing, and the result will be the same. The first pledge of President PIERCE, on the platform of 1852, was that slavery agitation would cease, and the first result was the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by which slavery agitation was made more intense than ever before. Based upon the specious plea of self-government, called squatter sovereignty in the political cant of the day, this bill so deceived the people as to enable the Democracy to win the election of 1856, but the promise made that its principle should regulate the future policy of the party was immediately violated. Early in President BUCHANAN'S time came the Dred Scott decision, which Democracy construed to mean that the Constitution recognizing slaves as property, there was no power either in Congress or the people to exclude slavery either from the Territories or the States, and this monstrous doctrine thenceforth became the shibboleth of Democracy. Had not the Democracy been ousted from the control of the nation the inevitable consequence of their possession of power to the present time would have been that every foot of territory within the limits of the United States would have been slave soil; and the speaker, drawing a vigorous picture of the condition of the Southern States before the war, said that but for the overthrow of Democracy all the States would now be in the same or even in a worse condition. It is not safe to take power from the dominant party and give it to one with such a record as this until all that has been done has been so imbedded in our system of government that it cannot be disturbed. It is true, the Democrats are now making plausible professions, and have been doing so for some years. It has been their fashion, lagging behind the age, to come up to the spot where a monument has been erected, in the shape of some measure of reform enacted, to the faithfulness of the Republican Party, and, stopping to consider have found that that measure, which the Republican Party had then left far behind it, had become a pet of the people. Finding about the monument the cast-off uniforms in which the Republican Party had fought the battle against them for that very measure, they had arrayed themselves in these old garments, and impudently proclaimed, Behold, it was we who did this thing! So it had been time after time, until now, when Democracy is endeavoring to persuade the people that it accomplished all those reforms which it bitterly opposed; but the speaker read from the report recently made to Congress by the Democratic minority of the Kuklux Committee to show that the party, if it should again get possession of the Government, will undo all that has been done, so far as it has the power.

Referring to the fact that there are four tickets before the people of New-Hampshire, Mr. WILSON said that to his mind the Republican Party was a good enough temperance as well as labor-reform organization to satisfy any reasonable man. He had a right to speak as a laboring man, for he toiled eight years with his hands as a mechanic, and he knew that the Republican Party had conserved the interests of labor; a party which had stooped down below the lowest to raise up four millions of chained laborers to invest them with the prerogatives of American citizenship, and which had passed the Homestead law, could not be reproached with indifference to the interests of the laboring classes. As to the charges of corruption within it made against the Republican Party, he would not attempt to deny them, or to defend corruption. The nation had been demoralized by the war, and there was no doubt some corruption in the Republican Party, but the party had diligently searched for its corrupt officials, and, having found them, had turned them out of office. As a more certain cure of corruption in office the party has taken position in favor of civil-service reform, and will accomplish it as thoroughly as it has all the other great reforms which it promised and achieved. The speaker did not believe that the device of competitive examination was enough to cure the evil, but he wanted a system that would put honest, capable men in office, and keep them there, and which would bring the Government business up to date and keep it there, so that the exact condition of affairs could be seen at any moment, and thus prevent any stealing of the public money. There had not, however, been any such stealing during the present Administration as had been alleged against it. Coming into power in the Spring of 1869, the Administration found an amended revenue law which cut off $80,000,000, yet under this law GRANT in his first year had collected within $6,000,000 of the sum collected by JOHNSON in his last year, so that there must have been vastly more honesty and efficiency in the Government. Reduction in taxes had since gone on until $160,000,000 had been cut out, yet the Administration had reduced the debt in its three years $299,649,800 51, or at the rate of $100,000,000 per year, and had so increased the credit of the Government as to enable it to place a great loan at five per cent., and it had been enabled, by its great reductions in the obligations of the nation, to save $18,000,000 per annum in interest alone. The Republican Party, down to the present moment, had been as true to itself and to the nation in its financial as it had been in its moral and political policy; and, in conclusion, the speaker declared that the country cannot afford to depose it from power.

Mr. WILSON was preceded by Hon. GEO. C. MCKEE, member of Congress from Mississippi, whose speech was more in the usual style of stump oratory, but was nevertheless effective. He confined himself first to exposing Judge R. B. CARPENTER, of South Carolina, who has been brought here as a Republican by the Democrats, but whose last achievement was running for Governor of South Carolina on the Democratic ticket, with the rebel Gen. M. C. BUTLER, as Lieutenant-Governor, and whose advent into political life was as a partisan of the Pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution during the Kansas troubles. Mr. MCKEE took up the assertions of CARPENTER and others as to the condition of the South, and thoroughly refuted them. As to the cry of negro rule, he showed that the blacks have a majority only in the States of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, but only of four hundred in the last. While having a majority of seven thousand in Mississippi, the Republican majority in that State last Fall was twenty-five thousand, and next Fall it will give thirty thousand majority for GRANT. Nor is Republican preponderance due to disfranchisement of the whites, for there is no such thing in the South. Every man can vote; and only a few are inhibited from holding office; while the rebels cannot vote for JEFF. DAVIS, they can for his nephew; but they are not likely to do it, as the nephew is a trustworthy Republican. As to the charge that the disturbances of the South were due to the excessive taxation of the Republican State Governments, he showed that it was utterly false. His tax on 5,600 acres of improved cotton land in Mississippi was $219, and the average per capita tax of the Southern States was $2 35, while that of New-York State was $11, and the revenue raised from all the former $32,000,000, while in the latter $48,000,000 were exacted. The per cent. of taxation was equally favorable to the South with the per capita, and the whole debt of the South is $131,000,000, of which $83,000,000 have accrued since 1865, and represent $172,000,000 of increase in values by the rebuilding of railroads, bridges, public buildings and other replacements of the destruction of the war. As to corruption in Southern politics, there was undoubtedly some, for which such men as Judge CARPENTER were responsible, but there was no more there than in other portions of the country, in support of which declaration Mr. MCKEE cited the achievements of Tammany, and the cases of Chicago, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Salt Lake City and San Francisco. In conclusion, Mr. MCKEE declared a Republican victory in New-Hampshire, as elsewhere, necessary to the continuance of peace and personal safety in the South, as every Democratic success since the war has been followed by a fresh outbreak of that rebel savagery which resorts to the knife and pistol as unanswerable political arguments.

Upon such food as that presented by these two gentlemen the Republicans are being fed during this canvass, which has now entered on its last week. As preparing the way for the election returns, I now append the two State tickets:

Republican.
For Governor,
EZEKIEL A. STRAW,
Of Manchester.
For Railroad Commissioner,
ALBERT S. TWITCHELL,
Of Gorham.
For Councilors.
No. 1—Samuel P. Dow, of Epping.
No. 2—John J. Morrill, of Gilford.
No. 3—William P. Newell, of Manchester.
No. 4—Dexter Richards, of Newport.
No. 5—Chester C. Hutchins, of Bath.
For Senators.
No. 1—Warren Brown, of Hampton Falls.
No. 2—Matthew H. Taylor, of Salem.
No. 3—George Foster, of Bedford.
No. 4—David A. Warde, of Concord.
No. 5—Joshua A. Hall, of Dover.
No. 6—Otis G. Hatch, of Tamworth.
No. 7—Charles H. Campbell, of Nashua.
No. 8—Samuel I. Vose, of Peterborough.
No. 9—Tileston A. Barker, of Westmoreland.
No. 10—Henry A. Hitchcock, of Walpole.
No. 11—Nahum T. Greenwood, of New-London.
No. 12—John Farr, of Littleton.
Democratic.
For Governor,
JAMES A. WESTON,
of Manchester.
For Railroad Commissioner,
HENRY COLONY,
of Keene.
For Councilors.
No. 1—Josiah C. Eastman, of Hampstead.
No. 2—Alphonzo H. Rust, of Wolfeborough.
No. 3—John W. Morse, of Bradford.
No. 4—Oscar H. Bradley, of Jaffrey.
No. 5—Joseph Powers, of Haverhill.
For Senators.
No. 1—Daniel Marcy, of Portsmouth.
No. 2—Winfield S. Meserve, of Danville.
No. 3—James S. Cheney, of Manchester.
No. 4—Charles T. Cram, of Pittsfield.
No. 5—Hiram R. Roberts, of Rollinsford.
No. 6—John C. Moulton, of Laconia.
No. 7—S. S. Stickney, of Milford.
No. 8—George Jones, of Warner.
No. 9—Ansel Dickinson, of Winchester.
No. 10—Edmund L. Cushing, of Charleston.
No. 11—Lewis W. Fling, of Bristol.
No. 12—James J. Barrett, of Littleton.

In addition to those officers there is a House of Representatives, consisting of 327 members, to be elected, and a large number of county and town officials. There are many peculiarities in the Election laws of New-Hampshire, but only one of them is of interest beyond the State. The voting is done from lists prepared by the Selectmen of the towns, and from the fact that the Democrats have had the making up of forty more of these lists than they had last year, some danger is apprehended. It is charged that where they have the power they strain the laws to the uttermost to put on Democrats and take off Republicans. Charges of contemplated frauds in connection with these check-lists, as they are called, are openly made, and are based on the boast of a Democratic paper that the possession of these lists were worth a thousand votes to the party. It is inevitable, however, that such charges should be bandied between the parties in every political contest, and I incline to the belief, from what I have seen here, that the election will, in the main, be an honest reflection of the will of the people.

Both parties are making every effort to secure a favorable result. In addition to the names I forwarded yesterday, the Republicans will have as speakers at their numerous meetings during the present week Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, of New-York, and perhaps other distinguished strangers; while of home orators Senator PATTERSON, Hon. J. H. ELA and others equally popular and effective will continue in the field to the close. The Democrats are more chary in announcing the programme for the future, but they hold meetings in all the towns during the week, and on Thursday hold a mass-meeting in this city, which will be addressed by Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, Hon. C. P. KIMBALL, of Maine, and others. Several other strangers of note will also endeavor at different points in the State to clothe Democratic negations with something alluring. Thus far, the arguments of the party, as they have found expression through its Press and orators, have been threadbare denunciations of the corruption of the Administration and the radical robbery of the South, with fulsome eulogies of those patriots, Senators SUMNER, SCHURZ, TRUMBULL and TIPTON, whose sayings are constantly quoted as incontrovertible proof of the rascality of the Republican Party. Without the utterances of these Republican Senators to fall back upon the Democracy of New-Hampshire would have had so little to say during this canvass that in all probability it would not have taken the trouble to open its mouth at all. E. C.

The Revenue Officials Charged with Black-Mailing—Testimony of Deputy Collectors Daggett and Kasmire.

The case of FIELD and LAWRENCE, the two keepers charged with extorting money from F. GOTTZBERGER, came up again before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. The only evidence taken was that of Deputy Collectors DAGGETT and KASMIRE, who cleared themselves from the imputations cast on them by the complainant, GOTTZBERGER. Mr. KASMIRE swore positively that after the first charge had been made against GOTTZBERGER, he only visited his store twice, and then in relation to some illicit whisky which GOTTZBERGER was suspected to have dealt in. He further explained how it was that $200 had been demanded of him, stating that it was the regular penalty for the offense which had been charged against GOTTZBERGER. Mr. DAGGETT said he knew nothing of the transactions of the two accused, and that they had not reported to him after he had sent them to the store. He corroborated the evidence of Mr. KASMIRE in relation to the $200 penalty. The District-Attorney said that no imputation rested on the Deputy Collectors. The evidence of the witness GOTTZBERGER was given under considerable excitement, and he had no doubt a little explanation would clear Messrs. KASMIRE and DAGGETT from suspicions which might arise from the evidence of the complainant. After argument on the case by counsel, Commissioner OSBORN held the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The New-Jersey Methodist Conference—Close of the Session.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—The Methodist Conference closed today. Trustees of Pennington and Vineland Seminaries were elected. Revs. Snyder, Heisley, Van Sant, Franklin and Tullis, were elected Stewards. The Freedmen's Aid Society made a report which represented that 2,000,000 of colored people depended on the Methodist Church. John Wilson, R. G. Stevenson, S. Collins, E. F. Bishop, Joseph G. Reed and Wm. C. Strickland were admitted on trial. The resolutions to raise $20,000 for Vineland Seminary were adopted. After several other reports the appointments were read, and the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

MILLER IN TROUBLE.

The Legislative Committee Hear Further Evidence Yesterday.

The Albany Printing Job—Miller's Twenty per Cent.—That Life Bill—Senator Pierce's $5,000 Check and the Knickerbocker Company's $3,000 Contribution.

The investigation by the Legislative Committee into the course of GEORGE W. MILLER, as Superintendent of the Insurance Department, was resumed yesterday at the Underwriters' Hall, No. 126 Broadway, with FRANKLIN W. TOBEY as Chairman, Messrs. BABCOCK and ENOS being also present. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. BARNES calling JOHN R. HEGEMAN, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, to identify a letter which he had written on April 21, 1871, to G. W. SHERMAN, the agent of the Company, at Albany, informing him that BRIGGS and CARR had been assigned by Mr. MILLER to investigate the affairs of the Company, and advising him accordingly, as he had known CARR in the Internal Revenue office. Mr. BARNES put the letter in evidence, although Mr. MILLER could not see what connection there was between a private letter from a company to its agent and an investigation of his course as Superintendent.

J. D. PARSONS, of WEED, PARSONS & CO., Albany, was then called. Mr. MILLER here protested against the reintroduction of this witness to be examined by a subcommittee, when he had twice before been examined before a full committee at Albany, and where he could again be examined by the same full committee. He objected to this partial proceeding. The subcommittee was appointed to examine witnesses residing in the City, and he could not see why one from Albany should be brought to New-York for examination.

The Committee decided to hear Mr. PARSONS' statement, whereupon Mr. MILLER publicly protested against the further sitting of the Subcommittee without a full representation of the General Committee, the minority not being represented at all on the Subcommittee.

Mr. TOBEY said he could not prevent Mr. AITKEN from leaving; in fact he had gone away without the permission of the Committee.

Mr. MILLER protested against the proceeding, and if the Subcommittee desired to go on, he wished to know if it was by general consent, or the ruling of the Chair. The Committee decided to go on with the examination.

THE ALBANY PRINTING JOBS.

Mr. PARSONS was, therefore, examined by Mr. BARNES. He testified that he gave the bills for printing Insurance Department documents to HENRY O. SOUTHWICK, Jr., to get them through; the bills generally went to the Superintendent to be audited; then to the Controller, who draws a warrant on the State Treasurer; the check then goes back to the Controller, who signs it, after which the money is drawn; the witness made out his bills for the Insurance Department and gave them to SOUTHWICK; a few days after SOUTHWICK would notify him to call on the Superintendent; SOUTHWICK received a percentage for looking after the accounts; sometimes the witness found that the Superintendent had not got the bills when he called, and he had to make out new ones; after they had been audited by the Superintendent the witness would take the bills to the Controller in the usual way; all the bills, the witness thought, were given to SOUTHWICK; one was put in for over $10,000 for work done under the former administration, and the witness got Controller ALLEN to allow Mr. BARNES to put his certificate to it, as the work had been done under his direction; the Controller paid the bill with that certificate; SOUTHWICK called on the witness soon after, and spoke about the percentage; he thought he spoke for another.

Mr. MILLER objected to the introduction of a witness' thoughts as evidence. The Chairman requested the witness to speak only of what he knew.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON PRINTING.

The witness continued.—SOUTHWICK called on the witness relative to the percentage, but as the work was not done under that administration he declined to pay SOUTHWICK, who appeared to think that was perfectly right, and this ended the conversation; he appeared to make the claim for Mr. MILLER, according to the witness' impression; the usual percentage was twenty-five per cent. on the bill; he did not think SOUTHWICK made a direct claim, but he expressed a thought that he ought to have the percentage; the witness told SOUTHWICK that he would not pay a percentage on work done under a previous administration; Mr. PARSONS did not think Controller ALLEN knew that a percentage had been claimed; he did not remember more than one conversation with SOUTHWICK as to the way the percentage was to be divided; but he remembered that conversation distinctly; SOUTHWICK said he was to receive five per cent. and the remaining twenty per cent. was for MILLER. The witness recollected a conversation with SOUTHWICK relative to the possibility of getting extra fees or perquisites in the Insurance Department, beyond the salary of the office; he was not certain whether it was before or after Mr. MILLER came into office that this conversation occurred; SOUTHWICK called upon him and asked if he knew of any perquisites belonging to the Insurance Department, and if he did not pay a percentage to the Insurance Superintendent; the witness told SOUTHWICK that he had no such knowledge; a conversation was had then or some other time about the appointment or retention of clerks in the Department; it was hard to recollect at this moment the time when conversations were held; SOUTHWICK asked who were the best clerks to retain in the Department, and the witness replied that Col. ATWOOD and Mr. ROBINSON were, in his opinion, indispensable, Mr. REED was not so desirable a clerk, but as he was a worthy man, if he could be retained it would be good; he told SOUTHWICK he had had no conversation with Col. ATWOOD about percentages or perquisites, but if there were any ATWOOD would know of them; SOUTHWICK asked the witness if the Colonel came down would he speak to him on the subject; subsequently the witness asked Col. ATWOOD, who replied that he knew of none, as there had never been any to his knowledge; witness asked ATWOOD if he knew when there could be any made, and he replied he knew of nothing except the examination of companies; he had examined several, and they were generally inclined to pay liberally, although the Superintendent would not allow any charge except the ordinary expenses; if any one wanted to make money, ATWOOD said, that was the only point; this conversation the witness subsequently reported to SOUTHWICK. In reply to Mr. TOBEY, the witness said that after delivering the bills to SOUTHWICK, if he found them at all again, it was in the Insurance Department; he found one or two there; he had no recollection of any conversation with MILLER about SOUTHWICK; he called at the Department to see if the bills were correct, and if the bills were not found in the book where they ought to be, he had to make out new ones, which he rendered to Mr. MILLER himself.

MR. MILLER'S RIGID CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness, in reply to Mr. MILLER, said he had been sworn twice before; had been examined at Albany, and the last time he testified was several weeks ago; he had never conversed with any one on the subject of the investigation before the first examination, and had at that time answered all the questions put to him; on the second examination he had made some changes in his testimony, as on one examination he only remembered one conversation with SOUTHWICK, while at the other he had said that he had had three. These conversations had resulted in the payment of the twenty-five per cent.; THURLOW WEED is a member of the firm of WEED, PARSONS & CO; he had not seen Mr. WEED since the last examination, and had not conversed with GEORGE DAVISON, WILLIAM BARNES, or any one else on the subject; appeared before the Committee at the time because being in New-York on business, he had been summoned that morning by a young man as he was leaving the St. Nicholas Hotel; had talked with Mrs. BARNES casually but not particularly, on the subject; Mrs. BARNES did not complain of the manner in which he gave his testimony; he had been requested by Mrs. BARNES to call at her house in Albany to see a letter which she had received from the West; called at Mr. WEED'S house on Monday to see him, and met Mrs. BARNES there; Mr. WEED was confined to his bed, and could not be seen; Mrs. BARNES might have spoken on the subject of the investigation, but he had had no conversation with Mr. WEED; did not pay the percentages in part, and never until the collections were made; then gave a specific sum; never advanced percentages on work to be done; could not tell the date of his first payments to SOUTHWICK without referring to his books; did not recollect why he paid $909 percentage at one time; had no recollection on the subject; could not recollect paying any specific amounts from Feb. 1 to the end of December, 1870, without referring to his account-books; SOUTHWICK generally urged him to make out the accounts; he could not recollect how many bills he had given to SOUTHWICK, or how many he had rendered to the Insurance Department; had rendered several; could not tell within six months when they were rendered, or when they were paid; was confident he made the computation of the percentage himself with SOUTHWICK; had no doubt of it; could not recollect whether or not he paid SOUTHWICK $2,250 at one time, as a percentage on the bill rendered for over $9,000 on Dec. 23, 1870; did not remember that the bill for $1,224 had been originally made out for $1,800, and was cut down to that figure; remembered one bill being cut down to $1,500; had printed 2,000 reports of the Insurance Department, and the law only allowed for 1,500; the bill was cut down $1,500; had no recollection of a miscellaneous printing bill being cut down; he had always sworn to the correctness of his bills, and made one affidavit before Mr. MILLER; could not say why he had paid SOUTHWICK only $1,500 if $2,250 was due, unless it was a partial payment; remembered receiving, on May 2, 1871, the sum of $3,000, for printing and binding 500 reports, and, on July 11, $3,000 on the valuation tables, besides $2,841 49 for miscellaneous printing. The last payment to SOUTHWICK was made by a check dated June 6, 1871, but was not paid until July; this check was drawn to close an account for printing previously done and paid for; SOUTHWICK'S name was never mentioned by Mr. MILLER to witness or by witness to MILLER; when witness called on Mr. MILLER to get his bills after being audited, they were sometimes not to be found, and a new bill had to be made out, and then adjusted by Mr. MILLER in person; the check dated in June was indorsed "pay to H. B. PARSONS," simply because SOUTHWICK wanted the money, and witness' son went to the bank to draw it; the witness saw SOUTHWICK take the money, and, as the latter made no complaint, he thought it must be all right; the witness was not aware that Mr. BARNES had had a loan from the Commerce Insurance Company at Albany for $10,000 on a mortgage in 1867, and that the mortgage was paid off in full in 1869; the witness never paid a cent of it, nor did he know who did; he knew nothing about such mortgage; never asked Mr. MILLER to audit bills that were not correct, and never alluded to the fact that SOUTHWICK was receiving a percentage; the firm of WEED, PARSONS & CO. had not been damaged by the revelation that they were paying percentages for work done; he had had no other financial transactions with SOUTHWICK, but had advised with him on different subjects, as he had had, and still had, great confidence in him; he thought SOUTHWICK was now in Chicago, and had written to him under the care of FIELDS & KING, but has received no answer; he had seen a letter from him in the possession of Mrs. BARNES; the witness had contemplated going South, but had this time visited New-York on business; he had never been requested to furnish dates of payments to SOUTHWICK, but could do so if required; the *Argus* Company owned one-half interest in the printing of insurance reports, and only had an interest in such work as they gave WEED, PARSONS & CO. to do; nothing had been paid to SOUTHWICK since the check dated in June.

In reply to Mr. TOBEY, the witness said he had had no conversations with Mr. MILLER, about SOUTHWICK, but had calculated the percentages from the time MILLER came into office.

THE MILLER LIFE BILL.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, was next examined by Mr. BARNES, and testified that Judge BARNARD was a director of the Company, but he had no recollection of seeing him there during the examination of the Company's affairs; he did not know that Attorney-General HAMMOND had been employed by Mr. JOHNSON through Judge BARNARD'S influence; he had heard of a loan from the Company of $7,000 to GOODSELL BROS.; but was not aware that it was connected with the examination, nor could he tell whether or not it had been paid; he saw a list given in the testimony of Mr. WETMORE, in which the Knickerbocker Company was put down for $3,000 toward the Miller Life bill; but had no recollection of any such sum being paid for that purpose; about that time a check was given to Mr. JOHNSON for $3,000, but he understood it was for legal expenses; he was positive that no check was given to LAWRENCE or GOODSELL, and had no reason to suppose that the check to Mr. JOHNSON was for any other purpose than legal expenses; there is no entry of any such amount paid to any person between December, 1870, and May, 1871, under the head of taxes or otherwise.

Messrs. TOBEY, BABCOCK and BARNES all closely questioned this witness, but his testimony was not materially changed.

CHARLES E. PEASE, Secretary of the United States Life Insurance Company, was called by Mr. BARNES to testify of his knowledge concerning the subscription of his Company to the Miller Life Bill fund. He testified that he countersigned all checks paid out, and from Feb. 13, 1871, when he first entered on the duties of his office, no check for $2,500 had been given for any such purpose; he has no knowledge of any checks being given for such a purpose, and he could find no such check indicating such a payment; he recollected signing a check for $2,500, payable to the order of CHARLES E. BELL, Vice-President of the Bank of New-York and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Life Insurance Company; he could not find the check, and could not say how it was used, as it was not stated on the stub; several checks are charged on the stub check-book to legal expenses, as several counsel are employed; there is no record of a check paid to J. H. GOODSELL for such an amount.

SENATOR PIERCE'S $5,000 CHECK.

S. E. MARVIN, Jr., receiver of the Home Fire Insurance Company, of New-Haven, was called by Mr. BARNES. He testified that his assignment as receiver was made on Jan. 9, 1871, and the appointment was confirmed late in the month; three-fourths of the real estate had been sold; the liabilities, aside of the capital, will amount to $800,000; this is exclusive of those secured by special deposits, which amount to $150,000; the expenses for settlement will add from $25,000 to $50,000 more to the liabilities; the assets, beyond the special deposits, will not exceed $150,000, and it is expected that, if there is no long litigation, a dividend of fifteen per cent. may be declared; he had found an entry under date of June 14, 1870, as follows:

By expenses, SEWELL & PIERCE, retainer and services........$5,000

The witness knew nothing about the payment of this money, or what it was paid for; the premium receipts from July 12 to December, 1870, were $381,726, and the losses $598,495; the losses on the new premiums were but $60,000; if the Company had stopped in July there would not have been sufficient to pay the liabilities without including the capital; did not know the value of the stock prior to Mr. MILLER'S first examination of the condition of the Company, but after the reduction of the capital the shares were sold at all prices; just before the failure they were sold as low as $1 for $50 shares.

In answer to Mr. MILLER, the witness said he had been a stockholder of the Company for some time, and was elected a director on July 13, 1870; about the same time he was elected Vice-President; although holding these offices he had no greater pecuniary interest in the Company than before; when elected Vice-President he believed the Company to be in a better condition than he afterward found it; he remembered Mr. MILLER being in the Company's office with Mr. BUSHNELL, during September, 1870; there was a great amount of figuring, and it was stated that the capital was impaired; he had no reason to believe the Superintendent had been purposely imposed upon, and the statement was drawn up from the books as they stood; revelations were afterward made which could not have been ascertained from the books; the exact condition of the Company was not found out until December; the witness had hoped to carry the Company through, but the loss had been upon the old and not new business; it would have been impossible to have found out the condition of the Company by any examination of the books.

The investigation was again adjourned until 10½ o'clock this morning.

A Brig Foundered at Sea.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5.—The steamer *James A. Gary*, which arrived at this port last evening, from Newbern, N. C., brought Capt. HOEPMAN and crew, of the American brig *Mystic*, which foundered at sea at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, five miles south of Cape Henry, and twelve miles from land. The *Mystic* sailed from this port for Boston, and was caught in the storm of Saturday. At 1½ o'clock Sunday morning, the brig having her masts and jibboom carried away and being in a sinking condition, Capt. HOEPMAN, with his wife and crew, took to the small boat and remained near the brig till she went down, at 6 o'clock. They then made for the land, but were picked up by the *Gary* about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Nothing was saved from the wreck.

Sudden Deaths.

The following cases of sudden death were reported at the Coroner's office yesterday:

CATHERINE CAMPBELL, aged twenty-four, at No. 101 Greene-street. JULIA DEAGAN, aged eighty-four, at No. 443 West Thirty-ninth-street. SARAH MERRITT, aged one month, at No. 330 East Eleventh-street. AMITY DENNIS, aged fifty, colored, at No. 138 Crosby-street. THOMAS ALLEN, aged fifteen months, at No. 512 West Fifty-first-street. TIMOTHY FORD, aged seventy-five, at No. 81 King-street.

WILLIAM S. CROBUCK, aged forty-eight, having no home, died at the Chambers-street Police Station yesterday afternoon. CROBUCK had been a confirmed "bummer," and death resulted from intemperance.

JAMES MCDONALD, aged forty-five, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 1 College-place, from intemperance. The deceased had been a soldier, and was discharged last Fall. He had been in this City since the early part of January, and had been drunk continually since that time. Death resulted from intemperance.

Explosion in a Drug-Store.

At 11½ o'clock yesterday morning, while LOUIS MAGNUS, the proprietor of a drug-store at No. 67 Eldridge-street, was preparing a quantity of opodeldoc in an air vessel on top of a stove, an explosion occurred, supposed to have been caused by the application of excessive heat. The front windows of the store were blown out and demolished, and the furniture in the room was set on fire. MAGNUS was terribly burned about the head and face. Dr. KAHN, who was in the store at the time, narrowly escaped injury, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. He then dressed the injuries of MAGNUS, which are of a serious nature. The building and contents are damaged to the extent of $600, and are fully insured.

West Virginia Constitutional Convention.

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 5.—The Constitutional Convention yesterday adopted a system of County Courts similar to the system provided in the Constitution of 1870. Each county may, however, have a court of the same jurisdiction as held by a single Judge or Commissioner.

The report of the Committee on Corporations recommends a provision on the subject of railroads, copied from the Constitution of Illinois.

TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

Seventh Day's Proceedings of the Trial for Malfeasance.

Additional Testimony of Stephen C. Lynes—The Missing Vouchers—Examination of William S. Copeland.

The trial of Mayor HALL for malfeasance in office in neglecting to audit a claim of A. J. GARVEY in connection with the building of the new Court-house, was resumed yesterday morning, before Judge DALY. The prosecution was represented by Messrs. Clinton, Peckham, Tremain and Sullivan, and Messrs. Stoughton, Burrill, Smith, Shafer, Vanderpoel and Buckley defended Mayor HALL. The examination of Mr. STEPHEN C. LYNES, County Book-keeper, was resumed.

Mr. PECKHAM again offered in evidence the warrant presented to A. J. GARVEY.

Mr. BURRILL understood that the warrant was offered to the Court alone for its information as to whether the vouchers on which it was issued were lost, and ought not to be read to the jury.

Mr. STOUGHTON claimed that any evidence which went to the jury in this matter was prejudicial to the defendant, and should not be received except on strict legal grounds. This was essentially a criminal prosecution, and the Court could dismiss the jury and hear the discussion alone. He said the defense took the ground that no offense was charged by the indictment.

Mr. TREMAIN then stated he would for the present only offer the evidence to the Court, reserving hereafter the right to offer it in the main issue to the jury.

Mr. LYNES' testimony was then continued:

Q.—Will you state whether warrants of that description were used to pay any other claims than those purporting to be acted upon by this Commission of Audit? A.—There was only one form used for the payment of all warrants; the account to which the warrant was to be charged was expressed on the margin; a warrant, such as that, was used for no other purpose than to pay claims against the City passed upon by the Board of Audit.

Q.—At what period in the routine of the business was your signature, as register, written upon the face of it? A.—At the time I entered it upon the audit book the papers became known as a voucher.

Q.—Did you keep an account of the record of vouchers of claims for County liabilities? A.—Yes, Sir, I did keep it myself, personally; I have that account and book now before me; that account is kept on pages 467, 468 and 469.

Q.—State when this account commenced and when it ended? A.—It was commenced at the time it purported to be commenced, and ended also at the time it purports to have ended; the entries were made at the time they bear date; the column under the "record number" refers to the corresponding number on the voucher, and the column "to whom" refers to the party who made out the bill against the city; the entries under the heading "for what" describe in general terms the character of the bill, and the column "amount" shows the corresponding amount in the voucher; the writing is mine; the word "here" in pencil under the head of "remarks" refer to the vouchers that were not stolen; I don't know whether it was made before or after the robbery of the vouchers.

Q.—State what those figures under the head of remarks represent? A.—The footing up of the whole account; those entries were made at the time they represent and in the ordinary course of business.

Q.—State what the entries under the head of "for what," were copied from? A.—From the original book—the audit book.

Q.—State whether the figures under the heading "voucher No.," refer to corresponding numbers in the audit book? A.—They do in every instance.

Q.—Referring to audit book No. 9, page 363, under the heading, County liabilities and June 6, from what are the entries there mentioned copied? A.—You ask me how they are copied; they are correct transcripts of the original papers; the numbers referred to nothing else than the numbers on the record book which are copied from the vouchers; all entries in the record book are copied from the vouchers.

Q.—Was there any exception to that rule? A.—None that I know of.

Q.—Will you look at this audit book and state what the figures under the "audit number" represent? A.—They represent the items of the voucher, and are copied as the other items are copied; the column under "whose favor" and "for what" represent the name of the paper in whose interest the claim is made and a general statement of the claim; when I made these entries from the warrant I had the voucher also; the figures under the head "amount" correspond with the amount in the warrant, and "total amount" a winding up of each day's transactions.

Q.—Look at the warrant and tell me how you get the words written on the body of the warrant after the word "for," and under the amount for which the warrant is drawn? A.—I get a description of the claim from the voucher except the signature of the claimant.

Q.—Whose business was it to make that endorsement on the outside of the vouchers? A.—It was Mr. WATSON'S business, but sometimes I did it, after having opened the papers and examined them; in the case of this particular warrant I cannot state whether I or Mr. WATSON did it.

Q.—In the course of that business, in regard to the action of the Commission of Audit, did you draw any warrant except upon a voucher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any entry made in the record book, or audit book, except there was a voucher and a warrant from which to make the entry? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. PECKHAM—Your Honor, we now offer in evidence this book of audit.

Cross-examined by Mr. BURRILL—The record of vouchers is a transcript from audit book No. 9; the entries which are made in that audit by me were made from the warrant, also made up by me, and from nothing else.

Q.—So that the warrant gives all the information the audit book gives in regard to any particular transaction? A.—Yes, Sir; in the ordinary course of business, I filled up warrants whenever instructed to do so by the County Auditor; the blank to which my attention was called yesterday, and the bill to which it was attached, was attached by the County Auditor; that blank had a printed indorsement on the outside containing blank spaces for remarks relating to the bill; among other blank spaces left, there was one for a condensed statement of the character of the bill to which it was attached, and ordinarily the Auditor filled up all these blanks himself.

Q.—When one of these vouchers came to you, this blank upon which this indorsement was, was the outside paper was it not? A.—Yes, Sir; and when that blank paper was filled up by the Auditor and contained a statement of the general character account, I drew the warrant from the indorsement; in those cases I did not examine the papers, but the indorsement, assuming that to be correct; I acted under his instructions; this stamp of the County Auditor was impressed on the outside of the indorsement, so that when the paper came to me, I merely examined the indorsement; in some instances I myself got the character of the bill from the papers.

Q.—Did you do anything more than glance at the papers to get a general idea of the nature of the claim? A.—That is all. To Mr. PECKHAM—Looking at the entry in audit book No. 904, I have no recollection of that particular warrant or that particular voucher; the warrant now shown me is the warrant I refer to in the audit book.

Q.—Can you state from your knowledge of the routine of business and the entries you made there personally, whether there was or not a bill corresponding to that amount in that entry? Objected to, and overruled. Question repeated. A.—There was a voucher for that amount.

Q.—What do you mean by voucher? A.—A bill with these papers attached; a voucher is supposed to be a bill made out on the blank, a certificate of audit, and a certificate for payment of the bill.

To Mr. BURRILL—I sometimes drew a warrant from the indorsement of the County Auditor on the back of the papers; I have no recollection of this warrant; in this particular instance I know of my own knowledge when I made the entry in the audit book that there was a bill with the warrant; I only state that fact from the indorsement made up by the Auditor and myself; it could not be otherwise, or I would not have made the entry; the entry was made from the warrant and nothing else.

Q.—You say in this instance you have no recollection whether this blank was indorsed by Mr. WATSON or not? A.—No, Sir, and I made no examination to see if all the papers, that constitute a voucher were attached; if Mr. WATSON had handed me a paper with this indorsement, and a number of blank papers inside, I would not have opened them to examine their character, as it was not my province to do so.

WILLIAM S. COPELAND, examined by Mr. PECKHAM, stated: I was employed in the Controller's office in January, 1870, and remained there until March, 1871; I was engaged in the County Bureau to assist Mr. LYNES, the book-keeper.

Q.—Do you know anything about the routine business of matters from the Board of Audit? A.—Yes; Mr. WATSON would hand the bill to Mr. LYNES to see if it was correct; he would then affix the proper certificates and return it to Mr. WATSON; after the signatures were attached to it Mr. LYNES would again receive it and prepare it for payment;

Q.—Do you know anything about the routine for preparing a certificate of audit? A.—I never saw one signed; I saw the blank first off, and then it would be signed; the certificate of audit was attached to the claim; Mr. LYNES attached it to the claim in the first instance, and it was still attached to it when returned after being issued; sometimes two or three days would elapse between the fixing of those papers and their signing by the Mayor; generally they were returned on the same day; when they came back to Mr. LYNES, besides the certificate of audit there was an order to draw a warrant; Mr. LYNES would then prepare a warrant from the voucher and afterward he would send it to Mr. WATSON, for the signature of the proper officials.

Q.—When the warrant was sent to be signed, these certificates were sent with it? A.—Yes; when the warrant and certificates came back signed, Mr. LYNES entered them upon the audit book; Mr. LYNES countersigned the warrant as Register; if Mr. GARVEY or INGERSOLL or any of these men were there, Mr. LYNES or Mr. WATSON gave them the warrant and obtained a receipt.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with the filing away of these vouchers? A.—I did.

Q.—Where? A.—In a closet in the office.

Q.—That was in the County department of the Controller's office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Against the wall dividing the Controller's private room from the County department? A.—There were some on that side and some on the other; the vouchers of 1870 were kept all together.

Q.—Were the vouchers of this commission of audit together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you file away any vouchers yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you examine them personally? A.—I looked at most of them.

Q.—Did you examine the vouchers of GARVEY? A.—I did.

Q.—Few or many? A.—Most of them; nearly all of them.

Q.—Will you state what was the condition of them you examined. Had they attached to them all the papers of which you have spoken as being attached in this routine of business? Objected to and questioned waived.

Q.—What papers composed these vouchers of GARVEY? Objected to as assuming the existence of papers which were not found to have existed. Question changed.

Q.—Do you know of any case where a warrant was drawn from the account of County liabilities except upon a claim that had been presented?

Mr. BURRILL objected. This brought them back to the original question, which was determined upon during the examination of Mr. LYNES, whether documents could be put in evidence which were not proven to have been lost or that they ever really existed. He claimed that there was no proof of either, and submitted that they should be ruled out.

Judge DALY held that there was sufficient preliminary proof addressed to the Court, of the existence of these papers in the Controller's office, and their subsequent destruction. For the present he would not state his reasons for so deciding, but he was satisfied in his own mind that there was sufficient preliminary proof to justify the introduction of secondary evidence.

Mr. STOUGHTON—In deciding that there was sufficient preliminary evidence to authorize secondary evidence of its contents, you do not decide that secondary evidence was necessarily admissible?

Judge DALY—All that I decide in the present case is exactly what I have stated, and which you have correctly interpreted.

Mr. PECKHAM then offered the following warrant in evidence:

County Liabilities. Register. J. LYNES, County Book-keeper.

To the County Treasurer of New-York at the Broadway National Bank. $41,563 42-100. No. 2,507. New-York, June 6, 1870.

Pay A. J. GARVEY or order forty-one thousand five hundred and sixty-three 42-100 dollars, for labor and materials New County Court-house. Dec. 16, 1869.

Countersigned.

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Controller.
J. B. YOUNG,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Mr. BURRILL objected to its admission in evidence as irrelevant to the main issue. The indictment was specific and contained two counts, both bearing on the question of neglect of duty, and the evidence adduced must be strictly confined to that issue. He claimed that the warrant was not pertinent to the question, and argued at some length against its admissibility.

Mr. STOUGHTON said that the usual hour for adjourning was at hand, and as it was desirable that he and his colleagues should come into consultation in regard to that matter, he suggested that the discussion should be adjourned to this morning.

The suggestion was acceded to, and the Court adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card from Mr. Pratt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under heading of Brooklyn news, in today's issue of your paper, we notice that a communication was received by the Board of Aldermen calling attention to condition of our oil-works, where, it is charged, a still exploded, because it was not provided with a safety-valve. As the reports lately circulated concerning these works have done great injury to our house, and subjected our business to great annoyance, we trust you will kindly correct this statement. There has been no explosion of any of our stills, all of which are provided with safety-valves, guaranteeing absolute freedom from danger. The simple facts are as follows: Having dealt very largely in petroleum since its discovery in 1859, and handled hundred of millions of gallons in all its stages, from the crude material to the distilled article, we have never collected one cent of insurance for a loss by fire, nor will all the losses to our stock during these years exceed $1,000. Nor has any accident occurred to any workman at any of our factories, causing loss of life or limb. These works were erected with special regard to safety from fire, hazard and any insurance expert, who has examined them, will certify to their being less hazardous than any moulding or planing-mill in this city; the most hazardous part of these works being insured at about one-half the rates of moulding mills, and at much lower rates than any other petroleum risk in the United States.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. PRATT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 5, 1872.

A Singular Story of Insanity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 21st of February last, a young man, giving the name of "Ostrom Newman," appeared at Police Head-quarters, in this city, and stated that he had been quite extensively engaged in passing counterfeit postal currency; that detectives were on his track, and that he desired to surrender himself for trial. He was detained by the Chief of Police over night, and the next morning brought before me on a warrant which I issued as United States Commissioner. When I stated to him the charge upon which he was arrested, he promptly answered, "guilty," and produced samples of twenty-five and fifty cent notes, which he claimed to have passed in large quantities. These notes were of recent issue, entirely new, and proved to be genuine.

He refused to give any other name than that of "Ostrom Newman," (and said that was an assumed name,) or to state where he came from, or who or where his friends were, and he gave as a reason why, that the counterfeit currency he had been passing was given him by a friend, and if his identity was discovered this friend would be charged and convicted of the crime. It became so manifest that this young man, for some cause, was laboring under an insane delusion, that Dr. J. P. GRAY, of the State Lunatic Asylum, was called in, and he pronounced the case one of incipient melancholia, whereupon Newman was at once sent to the State Asylum in this city, where he now is.

He still maintains the same studied reticence as to his name and residence, and insists that he is now in jail committed for passing counterfeit currency, and that he will have his trial the 19th of March. Instead of improving, he is rapidly declining. His conversation, manners and dress indicate familiarity with good society. He speaks English fluently, with a slight foreign accent; should say he was a German.

He says he was born in Strasbourg; is now twenty-three years of age, and emigrated to America about eight years since; has been married about two years, and has now a young wife and a child about one year old.

His height is about five feet nine inches, light complexion, blue eyes, fine light brown hair, cut rather short, nose thin and prominent, lips thin, beard very light, (scarcely any,) face oval and rather feminine, limbs rather long and straight, shoulders square, and when walking he carries his head forward. He claims to have made an entire change in his clothing since he left home. Upon the little finger of his left hand he wears a signet-ring, green stone, in which are cut in old English the initials "O. N." His handkerchiefs have the same letters, in ink. On the little finger of his right hand he wears a plain gold ring.

He had two photographs in his possession—one of a lady apparently about twenty years of age, and one of a child about one year old—which he claimed are pictures of his wife and child. The photograph of the lady is on porcelain, and colored. She seems to be light-complexioned and rather small; hair *à la pompadour*, and gold-hoop ear-rings. The case is oval, and covered with blue velvet.

The photograph of the child is an ordinary card; the name and place of business of the photographer has been scratched off, but enough remains to enable one to say that the name of the photographer is O. F. WEAVER, (late —— gallery;) the place of business is entirely obliterated. I have procured copies of these photographs, and inclose them to you.

All inquiries have thus far failed to elicit any indication of his residence or friends.

It remains only to appeal to the Press to aid in relieving the anxiety of the friends of this unfortunate gentleman, and in bringing them speedily to his help.

CHARLES M. DENNISON.

UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, March 3, 1872.

[The photographs have been sent to the office of the Superintendent of Police, where they may be examined.]

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 5.

Mr. CALDWELL made a personal explanation. He said it was known to the Senate that a committee of the Kansas Legislature had been engaged in an investigation of alleged corrupt practices connected with the election of United States Senators in 1867 and 1871, and, if the newspapers could be believed, had made a report on the subject. He had not yet seen the so-called testimony on which this report was said to be based, but he had positive assurances that no attempt had been made to prove that any member of the Legislature had been bribed to vote for him. The whole proceeding had been instigated by malice, and was designed for a political purpose. The State Senate had refused to send the report and testimony to Washington, and the House had declined to ask the United States Senate to order an investigation, but as his character had been assailed, he would not stand upon forms. He shrank from no scrutiny. He hurled back the charges against him with scorn and indignation, and, at some future time, he would expose the outrage as it deserved. In the mean time he asked a suspension of judgment.

Mr. POMEROY said that the report of the Committee, as published in the newspapers, referred to by him, and asked the Vice-President whether he had received any official communication on the subject from the Legislature of Kansas.

The Vice-President replied that he had not.

Mr. POMEROY then offered a resolution referring the papers and communications relating to the election of United States Senators in Kansas in 1867 and 1871, and directing the Committee to report to the Senate what action, if any, should be taken by the Senators concerned, and what by the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN said there was no precedent for directing a committee to advise individual Senators what they should do in such cases, and suggested that part of the resolution should be omitted.

Mr. POMEROY accepted the suggestion. He proposed also to refer the newspaper reports of the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature to the Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS protested against setting a committee of the Senate to work to investigate upon mere newspaper reports, and said that Mr. POMEROY in making such a proposal was going even beyond anything done by the reformers.

Messrs. CARPENTER and HAMLIN took the same ground and after some discussion the resolution was laid on the table.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill to extend to the City of Pittsburg the provisions of the act of 1870, relating to the transportation of merchandise in bond. Passed.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on the Revision of the Rules, reported an amendment to the sixth rule, providing that all appeals taken when an undebatable proposition is pending shall also be decided without debate, and an amendment adding the following to the classes of persons entitled to admission to the floor of the Senate: General of the Army, Admiral of the Navy, members of the National Legislatures of foreign countries, private secretaries of Senators duly appointed in writing, and the Librarian of Congress. Several motions to add to the list were made and rejected.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

THE ARMY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. CAMERON moved to lay aside the Appropriation bill for the purpose of proceeding to the appointment of the Committee on the French arms sale. Agreed to.

Mr. CAMERON then moved to proceed to the execution of the order of the Senate for the election of the Committee by ballot under the rule.

Mr. TRUMBULL reminded him that there was a resolution pending naming the Committee, and asked whether he did not propose to call it up.

Mr. CAMERON—No, Sir.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I wish to suggest to the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CAMERON) that this motion to elect the Committee by ballot takes some of us by surprise. I had an impression that the resolution laid on the table the other day was only laid there temporarily. There has been no time for a consideration of this motion, and I suggest whether it would not be better to postpone the matter until to-morrow for the purpose of having some understanding in reference to it. I do not even remember now what the rule is under which we are to elect the Committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—It is the thirty-fifth rule.

Mr. TRUMBULL, referring to the rule, said that a plurality of votes would elect the Chairman as well as the other members of the Committee. The Vice-President stated that under the rule the Committee could elect its own Chairman, unless he should be specifically elected by the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN moved to postpone the election until 1 o'clock Wednesday.

The Vice-President ruled the motion out of order.

Messrs. CAMERON and THURMAN were appointed tellers, and the Senate then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Hamlin, 39; Carpenter, 40; Sawyer, 38; Logan, 53; Ames, 36; Harlan, 38; Stevenson, 52; Schurz, 23; Trumbull, 19; Tipton, 12; Conkling, 3; Edmunds, 1; Ferry, of Connecticut, 3, and 4 for Ferry without stating which Ferry, and Blair, 12.

The Vice-President declared the first seven on this list elected as the Committee.

Mr. TIPTON asked unanimous consent that this ballot should be considered informal, because there had been no opportunity for the Senators on one side to consult about the composition of the Committee, and because there was a ticket prepared beforehand by those on the other side and sprung upon the Senate. He and others had come here with the understanding that the pending proposition to fill the vacancy created by Mr. SHERMAN'S refusing to serve was to be considered, and they were unprepared for this motion. He wished, therefore, that this ballot should be considered informal, so that the Senate might have an opportunity for a fair election, without having a packed ticket forced upon it. [Laughter.]

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The Chair would say to the Senator—

Mr. TIPTON—Previously prepared is the language that I wanted to use. [Laughter.]

The VICE-PRESIDENT—That would be better.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected.

Mr. STEVENSON said he was already on a very laborious committee, (on Appropriations,) and asked to be excused from serving on this one. He said he would move to substitute Mr. SCHURZ, who was very familiar with the subject of these sales of arms [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING—Let us not excuse him.

The Senate divided on the question of excusing Mr. STEVENSON, and by count there were 21 votes in the affirmative to 19 in the negative.

Mr. EDMUNDS called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the motion to excuse was lost—yeas 23, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Indiana, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Norwood, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, West, Wilson—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boseman, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flannagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Nye, Pomeroy, Poole, Ramsey, Rice, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Vickers—26.

Mr. VICKERS said he had voted in the negative in order that he might move to reconsider the vote, and he accordingly made that motion. Lost—yeas 21, nays 32.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS RESUMED.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bill. Several minor amendments reported by the Committee were agreed to. The amendment repealing all laws authorizing the publication of the statistics and treaties of the United States in the newspapers was discussed at some length, and the vote upon it was reserved until the bill should be reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment providing for the extension of the Capitol grounds. He said he would not have brought forward this amendment but for the fact that the Committee had reason to believe that the House of Representatives agree to it. Adopted.

The amendment reported from the Committee on the Judiciary appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to put in force the civil service reform rules was adopted. While the bill was still pending, the Senate, at 4:35 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MERCUR, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill supplementary to the Apportionment bill. It was recommitted. It proposes to allow an additional Representative to each of the States of New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-York, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, such additional Representatives to be elected from the State at large, unless otherwise provided by legislation.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. SPEER, of Georgia, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill removing political disabilities from twenty-seven citizens of Georgia, which was passed. Four or five other like bills were offered by as many members, and were incorporated in one bill and passed without being read.

YERBA BUENA.

The bill granting to the Central Pacific Railroad Company one-half of the island of Yerba Buena, in the Bay of San Francisco, for its western terminus, was discussed through the morning hour, and several amendments were offered, none of which were acted on.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House at 2 o'clock P. M. went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, Mr. STEVENSON in the chair. A discussion arose on an item appropriating $1,000,000 for expenses of the Judiciary. It ran into the Kuklux business, and was principally carried on by Messrs. COX, BARRY and RAINEY, (colored.) The speech of the last-named gentleman, in reply to Mr. COX, and in defense of the colored people of the South, attracted much attention, and elicited considerable applause on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. DAWES paid a compliment to Mr. RAINEY for his speech, and reviewed the recent changes in the Constitution and laws affecting the social and political condition of the colored people, the point being that Mr. COX and his party had had no part in bringing about those changes for the benefit of the colored people. He regretted that it was possible to find occasion for a criticism of the Republican Party; but then so far and so wide was the alternative between that party and the Democratic Party, that the people shrunk instinctively from it.

Mr. COX replied to Messrs. DAWES and RAINEY, and denied that he had said anything to warrant the attack made upon him by the latter in the speech which had been applauded, but in which he (Mr. COX) thought there was nothing to call for such a demonstration except on the principle that a work of art was praised, not because of its merit, but because it was painted with the toes. [Laughter.] He claimed that he had done his share in elevating the position of the colored race.

Mr. DAWES asked Mr. COX to state whether he had voted for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, or to give them citizenship, or for the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. COX said he never told a thing on compulsion. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES said he would read from the *Globe* the name of the gentleman as voting against the Thirteenth Amendment.

Mr. COX said he had intended to vote for the constitutional amendment, and had promised Mr. LINCOLN to do so if he would send to the Confederate authorities at Richmond to induce them to come back to the Union without further shedding of blood. It was while that Commission was absent that the proposed amendment to the Constitution was voted on in the House, and under the circumstances he could not vote for it. But he was in favor of it, and had induced other Democratic members to vote for it.

Mr. NIBLACK disclaimed, on his own account, any responsibility for conferring political rights on the colored people.

Without disposing of the bill, the Committee rose, and Mr. WOOD, from the Select Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the Japanese Embassy, made a report as to the occupation of the galleries, which was agreed to, and then, at 4½, the House took a recess till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the reception ceremonies are to take place.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

How a Church Raised the Wind—Severe Criticism by the Court on the Conduct of the Corporators.

The case of JAMES WOODS against "The Church of the Disciples of Christ," noticed in yesterday's TIMES, was continued on trial before Judge VAN BRUNT and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas. The action, as already stated, was to recover $1,471 75, being the value of a bond given in 1856 for money subscribed to the corporation in 1849. The defense was, that the money sought to be recovered was an absolute subscription or gift. It appeared in evidence that at the time of making the subscription, certificates of stock were issued to each of the subscribers, including plaintiff, and the leading members of the corporation, as it now exists; that subsequently, in 1856, the trustees, desiring to substitute bonds secured by a mortgage on the property for the original certificates of stock, prepared a petition, which was submitted to the Supreme Court, asking permission to issue the bonds of which that in suit is one. This petition was sworn to by several of the defendants, who testified on the present trial, and set forth that the corporation was actually indebted to the various persons holding similar certificates of stock to that held by the plaintiff, and asking permission to issue bonds in lieu thereof to be secured by a mortgage on the property, so that the parties to whom the corporation was indebted might be more effectually secured. The Court granted the necessary permission, and thereupon plaintiff's bond together with the others were issued. It was claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that the petition set forth the real facts, and that it was at the time intended to secure the bonds of which that in suit was one; while on the part of defendant it was contended and sworn to that the object was merely to keep the corporation property under the control of the original subscribers as against the new members who subsequently joined the society, and that therefore the original petition presented to the Supreme Court was not true when it asserted that the debts therein named were actually owing by the corporation. In submitting the case to the jury, Judge VAN BRUNT, in addition to calling their attention to the question which they had to decide as to whether this money was a loan from the plaintiff to the corporation and not recoverable back, or whether it was an absolute gift, took occasion to criticise the conduct of the defendants in relation to the petition presented to the Supreme Court in 1856, as follows:

I have never been more astonished in my life than I have at the exhibition which has taken place during the progress of this cause, and I think it would be a censure did I allow it to pass without an expression of opinion in regard to its effects. If the facts which were stated upon the stand by the witnesses who have been examined on the part of the defendant are true, then those gentlemen were engaged, when they made application to the Supreme Court for authority to mortgage the property of this corporation, in the perpetration of a fraud on the Court. If the defendants in this action were not indebted at the time at which the application to the Supreme Court was made, then an application for the purpose of perpetrating a fraud upon the other members of the society was made to that Court. And, gentlemen, although there has been made an attempt to excuse that fraud upon the Court, I know of no object which can at any time or under any circumstances make such fraud justifiable. It is the duty of the Supreme Court to protect the rights of corporators of religious corporations. The trustees of religious corporations have no right to create any lien upon any portion of its real estate, without the assent of the Supreme Court. They have no right to create such a lien for any purpose except to secure a debt, or for the purpose of enabling them to raise money to carry on the objects of the corporation. Well aware of the statute on that subject, defendants say that for another object they have willfully and knowingly submitted a state of facts to the Court which had no existence, except in their own fancy. That is the plain unvarnished statement of this transaction; and I repeat, I never discovered anything among respectable gentlemen which can be characterized and classed in the same category.

After submitting the case to the jury, the Judge ordered a sealed verdict, and adjourned the Court until today.

Turf News—The Coming Season.

The bay horse *Bully Brooks*, who was suspended last season by the Narragansett Association, has been reinstated, his owner having complied with the rules.

It is reported that *Kingfisher* is suffering from either the colic or inflammation of the bowels.

The turfmen who expected an early Spring, and made incipient attempts at training, are sadly disappointed at the disagreeable change in the weather, and are loudly exclaiming against the weather clerk.

Mr. JOHN COFFEE has sold the chestnut horse *Judge Durell*, 5 years, by *Lexington* out of *Laura* by *Leviathan*, and the bay gelding *Musketeer*, 4 years, also by *Lexington*. It is said that the purchasers are Canadians, who intend to win all the money the Canucks "hang up" in purses—if they can. To do so, the horses above-named must do much better than they did in the United States last year, their record being rather "thin." *Judge Durell* started ten times and won but one race, viz., the Jockey Club Handicap at Jerome Park. *Musketeer* started but once, and then in a selling race, running third.

The *Spirit of the Times* Stakes for 1873 and 1874 will have a larger number of entries than any trotting-colt stakes known in the history of the trotting turf. This fact is in itself a prognostic of increasing popularity, and the breeders are vieing with each other to produce rivals in fame to *Goldsmith Maid*, *Dexter* and *Lady Thorne*.

An Interesting Case in the Surrogate's Court—Arrest and Release of an Administrator Unjustly Accused.

Quite an unusual and interesting case was disposed of by Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, the particulars of which are as follows: In April last JOSEPH N. HERRARA, a native of South America, but a resident of New-York, died in this City, leaving an estate amounting to about $37,000, a large portion of it being in cash deposited with MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO. The deceased being an alien, the Public Administrator was charged with the settlement of the estate, but some few months since a gentleman named MANUEL AMIDOR FURRO arrived from South America, and claiming to be the heir-at-law and next of kin of the deceased, letters of administration were issued to him, the Public Administrator consenting to this course. The new administrator thereupon took charge of the estate, and proceeded to draw a portion of the funds from the banking-house before mentioned. A day or two ago, however, the Public Administrator having been informed that Mr. FURRO had represented that the estate amounted to but $7,000, and fearing that there was something wrong, on Monday procured an order of arrest from the Surrogate, upon which Mr. FURRO was arrested and lodged in Ludlow-street Jail. He was, yesterday, brought before the Surrogate, and upon an investigation it was found that a mistake had been made, and matters being satisfactorily explained, a release was ordered. The administrator, it seems, being a stranger in the country, and unused to the American mode of transacting legal business, had been guilty of technical irregularities, and hence the errors. Mr. HERRERA, it was stated, was a man of high standing in his native country. In the case Messrs. COUDERT BROTHERS appeared for the Public Administrator and JAS. R. HILL, Esq., for the defendant.

Judge Campbell on the History of the Law of Libel Before the Historical Society.

At the regular meeting of the Historical Association, at their rooms, corner Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, last night, Judge CAMPBELL read an interesting paper on the "History of the Law of Libel" to an audience much more numerous than the inclemency of the weather had induced the associates to expect. In the commencement of his subject he sketched in brief the history of the common law of England, and its introduction into the Province of New-York, wrested by English arms from Dutch sovereignty. He showed that from its very nature this common law was capable of modification and change according to the necessities of various times and various climes. From these causes the law of libel of New-York differed somewhat from the English. It was not until the reign of JAMES I. that in England the maxim was laid down that to prove the truth of an alleged libel did not take away its felonious character, on the ground of its injurious effect upon the public mind and upon the stability of government generally. He then explained the Constitution of the Province of New-York in early days, and recounted at great length the famous libel case of the Governor, Mr. CROSBY, against Mr. ZINGER, who had sharply attacked him in his paper, the New-York *Weekly Journal*, in 1733. In this case the dictum, "the greater the truth the greater the libel," was, for the first time, overturned in English jurisprudence, and it became a precedent for similar trials during the sway of English Governors in this City.

Reception of the American Museum of Natural History.

Yesterday the subscribers to the American Museum of Natural History gave their first monthly reception in the Arsenal Building in Central Park. It was bitterly chill, so that even the eagles in their huge cage shivered occasionally. But the interest of our New-York fair ones in the museum was so great that in spite of all the opposition of the elements, the frozen snow on the slippery sidewalks, the glaring sunshine and the piercing wind, there was so large an attendance as to augur well for the future receptions. Grafulla's Band discoursed excellent music, and the company, composed of the *élite* of the City, promenaded up and down inspecting the numerous cases, and filling their minds with science, while their ears were filled with the soft strains of LANNER and STRAUSS. Occasionally the waltz got the best of the fossils and stuffed things, and bright-eyed children indulged themselves with a few sly turns in remote corners. But these were exceptional cases, and as a rule the guests devoted themselves to critical examination of the collection. The cases of stuffed birds of North America deserve the highest praise, and though the stuffed animals are few in number, yet one case, that of the felidoo, is admirable for the excellence of the taxidermy. The reception continued until 5 P. M., when the guests retired with many expressions of pleasure.

MURDERERS AND HOMICIDES.

The Court of General Sessions—Business to be Done—Sentences Yesterday.

During the long session of Judge BEDFORD'S Grand Jury, a vast number of criminal cases accumulated, and their trial was postponed until the Municipal frauds inquiry was ended. Many prisoners were detained in the Tombs. A large number of these were committed for homicides, in which there was evidence of murder. The Court of General Sessions is now making a strong effort to expedite the arraignment and trial of prisoners accused of the more dangerous crimes. Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN furnishes the following list:

The first is ANTONIO ARROTTI, for manslaughter. He killed LAZANO CAVARANTO, June 23, 1871. The following are for manslaughter in the same year, (1871:) Michael Kenney, of an unknown man, June 26; William Quinn and Michael Shea, of John C. McTadyn, July 7; Henry Robinson, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, John K. Matthews and James H. Braisted, jointly indicted for causing the death of the unfortunate passengers of the Staten Island ferry-boat *Westfield*, July 30. For murder are John Cullen, of Dennis O'Conner, Aug. 28; James McGauley, of Agnes Reilly, Aug. 30; Philip Wilke, of Rudolph Machoree, Sept. 26; Patrick Malone, of Thomas O'Connor, Oct. 13; Frank Eagan, of Patrick Black, Dec. 12; Jeremiah Evans, of Roger Betts, Dec. 5. In 1872 are the following criminals: E. S. Stokes, for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., Jan. 6; John Morrison and Robert Parkinson, for the manslaughter of Michael Fitzpatrick, Jan. 29; Daniel H. Marro, for killing Chas. Maas, Jan. 15; Hugh McGloin, for the murder of Thomas Bell, Feb. 14; James Costello, for killing Jacob J. Glass, Feb. 15. To the above nineteen will be added six persons against whom indictments have been found, and whose names are withheld because they are still at large, and five more who are now before the Grand Jury, making a grand total of thirty cases of homicide by violent assault and by criminal neglect and carelessness, as in the instance of the *Westfield* boiler explosion.

Recorder HACKETT yesterday sentenced the following prisoners arraigned before him: CHARLES SMITH, for burglary, four years in State Prison; THOMAS LEE, rape on a child aged eleven years, five years in State Prison; THOS. WATSON, felonious assault on CATHARINE WATSON, nine years and six months in State Prison; ALFRED HOGAN, burglary, three years and six months, and WILLIAM NEWPORT, tried on Monday for burglary, three years and six months penal servitude in Sing Sing.

Committee on Contested Seats.

The Committee on Contested Seats of the Board of Assistant Aldermen took further testimony, yesterday, in the case of HENRY WISER against ISAAC ROBINSON, Jr. Several witnesses were sworn, who testified that they voted for Mr. WISER in the Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward. Testimony was also taken in regard to frauds in the Eighth and Fifteenth Districts of the same Ward; after which, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Held by Blatchford, J.—144, Foster et al. vs. Macias; 177, New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company vs. Propeller *John Taylor*; 178, Wheeler vs. Steamboat *City of Norwich*; 179, Crew vs. Cunningham; 180, Bartjer vs. Bors; 181, Bonnaffen vs. Bark *M. Rideout*; 161, McCarthy vs. Ashbury; 163, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company vs. Steam-tug *W. N. Sumner*.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—719½, Hurry vs. Truax et al.; 833, Krohn vs. Aaronheimer et al.; 963, Ormsby vs. Vermont Copper Mining Company; 951, Keban vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1015, Mitchell et al. vs. Read; 2639, Cunnington, executor, vs. Godfrey; 1079, Holden vs. Steele; 1411½, Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 621, Ludington vs. Blumenthal et al.; 1301, Cummings vs. Davis et al.; 1303, Miller vs. Smith, impleaded; 1305, Stevens vs. Cummings, impleaded; 1307, Gates vs. Buckley; 1321, Cashman vs. Edwards, impleaded; 1323, Pike, et al. vs. Smith; 1327, Stuart et al. vs. Trask, Jr.; 1329, Barnett vs. Hernstein; 1331, Corse vs. Tilden et al.; 1335, O'Donnell vs. Stratton; 1339, Forbes et al. vs. Miller et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—642, Mass vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 646, Hoffman vs. Wagner; 794, Emberson vs. Dean; 432½, Groetzinger vs. Rosenthal; 66½, (R. C.,) The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. vs. The Central American Transit Co.; 36½, (R. C.,) Gelpeke et al. vs. Quentall; 34, Arctic Fire Insurance Co. vs. Austen; 188, (R. C.,) Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 364, Quassick National Bank, of Newburg, vs. Waddell; 594½, Schepelar vs. Preuss et al.; 56½, Demaga vs. Naphaggi; 254, Field vs. Devlin et al.; 378, Kuffner, &c., vs. Kirby et al.; 1295, O'Donnell vs. Stratton; 444½, Ockershausen vs. Bentley; 446, Weissenberg vs. Wood; 448, Wood et al. vs. Dickinson; 450, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M., and calendars called at 12 M.—10, Chamberlain vs. Ostrander; 36, Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Benedict et al.; 41, Batzky vs. Caff et al.; 42, Goelit vs. McCool et al.; 44, Hawes vs. Benning; 46, Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Andrews et al.; 49, Lanier vs. Walker et al.; 50, Same vs. Same; 51, Same vs. Same; 53, Slade et al. vs. Halsey et al.; 56, Lowthrop vs. Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company; 58, Phillips et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.; 59, Shiffer vs. Goldsmith et al.; 60, Same vs. Same; 61, Phillips et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.; 62, Same vs. Same; 64, Todd vs. Posterll et al.; 65, Sloane vs. Martin et al.; 66, Comstock vs. Martin et al.; 67, Mills et al. vs. Britton; 72, Franklin Manufacturing Company vs. Holman et al.; 73, Rice vs. Kinney; 74, Barker vs. Newton; 75, O'Conner et al. vs. O'Conner et al.; 76, Arnold vs. Schneider; 77, Russell vs. Hammell et al.; 78, United States Patent Button Company vs. Platt et al.; 79, Ryle, Jr., et al. vs. Kohmiler; 82, Kennedy et al. vs. Tinall; 83, Earlz vs. Chave; 84, Stouvmel vs. Leslie; 88, Eldridge et al. vs. Clawson; 105, Chambers vs. Baldwin; 111, In the matter of the Election of Manhattan Compost Pipe Company. Call—121, Smith vs. Perkins.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Set-down Causes—395, Fitzgerald vs. Cohn; 89, Gray vs. Haller. Off Causes—619, Faris et al. vs. Peck et al.; 895, Julian vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1433, The Bank of New-York National Banking Association vs. Lynch; 1453, Worthley vs. Wentworth; 1457, Townsend vs. The Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company; 1459, Sprague vs. Vanderlip; 1389, Shaw vs. Scott, impleaded; 1473, Howard vs. Smith; 1485, Scheffer vs. Tobin; 1497, Lackey vs. Gannon; 1503, Davis vs. Jennings; 1505, Gridley vs. Crowley; 1507, Howard vs. Smith et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1076, Denny vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 68, McCauley vs. Gano; 1028, King vs. Wolff; 345, Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 764, Wilkey vs. Munson; 906, Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 980, Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1065½, Schott vs. Wright et al.; 1303, Same vs. Same; 1249, Winnie vs. Oakley; 893, Pagsley vs. Morgan; 1829, More vs. Rand; 104, Dymond vs. Gillies; 473, Dart et al. vs. Walker et al.; 1088, Bell vs. Stett; 1288, Rochner vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; 71, Chapman vs. Douglass; 652, Leporen vs. Landmar; 1038, Aarons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1179, Sorenberg vs. Roth; 1259, Malferd et al. vs. Hitchcock; 1280, Seward vs. Pierce; 1175, Meyer vs. Rutter; 1257, Steinharst vs. Dunnington; 245, Woodran vs. McDonaugh; 1324, Vallaly vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 1325, Cohen vs. Forty-second and Grand streets Ferry Company; 1326, McIntire vs. Morgan; 1327, Smith vs. Strong; 1328, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 1330, Platt vs. Platt; 1331, Alden vs. Muir; 1332, Stevens vs. Hastings; 1334, Wile, Jr., vs. De Groot.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calender called at 10 A. M.—Sixth National Bank vs. Rider; 8099, Betts vs. Brennan; 7543, Hathaway vs. Farley; 7996, Kramer vs. Dunbar; 8004, Soebler vs. Brennan; 8021, Frankle vs. Gabriel; 8042, Beringer vs. Hepburn; 8086, Donovan vs. Bates; 8094, Peiser vs. the Congregation B. C. N. D.; 8095, O'Reilly vs. Jennings; 8096, Nelson vs. O'Brien; 8123, Goodwin vs. Eagle Manufacturing Company; 8143, Gillispie vs. Houn; 8146, Crown vs. Gilman; 8147, Rusig vs. Serrell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8152, Tracey vs. Zittlosen; 8160, Spandel vs. Spranta; 8150, McDevitt vs. Cassidy; 8162, Kellog vs. Leslie; 8163, Cameron vs. Place; 8164, Henacker vs. Meyer; 8166, Richter vs. Adams; 8167, Wilson vs. Julian; 8168, Barrett vs. McArdle; 8169, Jackson vs. Webb; 8170, Weinberg vs. Rothschild; 8172, Becker vs. McCabe; 8173, Roll vs. Sour; 8174, Brown vs. Cannon; 8175, Weltje vs. Ruickhoff; 8177, Weinthal vs. Vail.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—Barber vs. Bowen; 8816, McCauley vs. Davis; 9017, Mayer vs. McQueston; 9018, Narwood vs. Totten; 9019, McDonald vs. Van Volkenburgh; 9011, Switzer vs. Kissam; 9031, Clark vs. Angel; 9032, Wilhelms vs. Wolf; 9035, Underhill vs. Terry; 9036, Fisher vs. Bissell; 9038, Leyman vs. Ryan; 9040, Brandeis vs. Ahrendorf; 9042, Van Vartwig vs. Ratteg; 9045, Carwin vs. Fowler; 9056, Bates vs. Fleming.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, The People vs. Robert W. Hopson, murder; 2, The People vs. Patrick Keely, robbery; 3, The People vs. Thomas Davin, robbery; 4, The People vs. Thomas McCormick, felonious assault and battery; 5, The People vs. John Kelly, burglary; 6, The People vs. Robert Palmer, James Palmer and James Melio, grand larceny; 7, The People vs. Mary C. Wilkin, grand larceny, three cases; 8, The People vs. William Delaney, grand larceny; 9, The People vs. George Gersbach, grand larceny; 10, The People vs. Dominick Miller, indecent exposure; 11, The People vs. William Simpson, obscene literature.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 2, 1, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 71.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR.—Nos. 4, 40, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 107, 137, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 56, 56, 58, 59, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 89, 93, 94, 95, 96.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 5.

By Judge Ingraham.

Kissam *vs.* South-side Railroad Company; motion denied.

Irvine *vs.* Keeter et al.; motion denied.

Fabbri et al. *vs.* Phœnix Insurance Company; allowance of $150.

Beach et al. *vs.* Asher; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 5.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Schenck *vs.* Romain; exception to sureties sustained; (see memoranda on papers.)

Allen *vs.* Allen; report confirmed.

Alexander *vs.* The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; order granted.

Roehler *vs.* Bayard; motion denied.

Vandervoort *vs.* Sears; motion denied.

Long *vs.* Hagenmeyer; order granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 5.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	115⅜	100 Pac. M. S. S.Co.b3.	62⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111⅜	1175 do..........	62
10,000 U. S. 5-20C.,'65,n.	110⅜	100 do..bet. call.	62
1,500 do..........	110⅜	200 do..........c.	62
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	111⅜	100 do..........	62⅛
15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107⅜	200 do..........	62⅛
8,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅛	100 do..........	62⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	111⅜	500 do..........b10.	62⅛
500 do..........	112	2500 do..........	61⅞
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old..	66⅛	2400 do..........	61⅞
1,000 Va. 6s, Cons......	55⅛	200 do..........b3.	62
25,000 Va.St.6s,Def.s60.	17⅛	500 do..........s3.	61⅞
15,000 do..........s60.	17⅛	200 do..........	61⅞
10,000 Mo. St. 6s........	94⅝	500 do..........b3.	61⅞
1,000 N.Y.St.B.L.C.	107	1000 do..........	61⅞
3,000 B.,N.Y.&E.1st.	94⅜	200 do..........s3.	61⅞
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds.	102⅛	400 W. U. Tel.bet.call.	70⅛
11,000 U. Pac. 1st M.....	91⅛	800 do..........	70⅛
2,000 do..........	91⅛	21 Wells-Fargo Exp..	72⅛
1,000 do..........	91⅛	200 N. Y. C. & Hud...	98⅛
4,000 U. Pac. L. G'ts.	81⅛	100 do..bet. call.	98⅛
5,000 U.Pac.10s.Inc.b3	82	70000 N. Y. C.&H.Ctfs.	93⅛
5,000 Alt. & T.H.2dPf.	87⅛	700 Erie R....bet. call.	32⅛
5,000 do..........	87¼	800 do..........	32⅛
3,000 C. & N.W. Cons.	94⅛	900 do..........	32⅛
3,000 Chi. & N. W.1st.	98	600 do..........	32⅛
8,000 Gt. West. 1st,'88.	95	600 Harlem..bet. call.	108
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	104⅛	20 Mich. Cen.bet.call.	118
10,000 do..........	105	300 L. S. & M. So.b. c.	92⅛
1,000 Clev. &P.C.S.F.	95	200 do..........b3.	92⅛
5,000 O. & Miss.C.bds.	93⅛	100 do..........	92⅛
1,000 do..........c.	93	400 Panama..........s30.	83
17,000 do..........	94	100 do..........c.	85
10,000 S.L.&I.M.1st bs.	94⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.....c.	79⅛
2,000 M.&St P.1st Ld.	89	400 do.bet.call.s3.	79⅛
5,000 C.,C.&I. C. 1st.c.	92⅛	3000 do..........b3.	80
1,000 do..........	92	500 do..........	80
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	93⅛	1100 do..........	79⅛
3,000 Ala. St. 8s........	93	1500 do..........b10.	79⅛
1,600 C., C. & I. Cen..	23⅛	700 do..........	79⅛
600 do..........	23⅛	200 do..........s3.	79⅛
400 do..........c.	23⅛	200 do..........	79⅛
1,600 Ohio & Miss.....	45⅛	5 C., C., Cin. & Ind..	89
1,800 do..........	45⅛	200 C. & P. Guar.b. c..	90⅛
1,100 do..........	45⅛	500 N. J. Cen.........	112⅛
500 do..........	45⅛	100 do..........	112⅛
200 do........b3.	45⅛	66 N. J. Cen. Scrip..	105⅛
200 Pacific Mail......	62⅛	300 Chi. & R. I........	112⅛
1,500 do..........	62⅛	600 do..bet. call.	112⅛
1,600 do..........	62⅛	100 do..........	112⅛
700 West. U. Tel......	70⅛	800 do..........	112⅛
700 do..........	70⅛	600 do..........c..	112⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud..	98⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul....	58⅛
200 do..........c.	98⅛	100 do..bet. call.	58⅛
400 North-western....	80	700 do..........	58⅛
1,000 do..........	79⅛	300 M. & St. P. Pf.b. c.	78⅛
2,200 do..........	79⅛	200 do..........	78⅛
300 N. W. Pf.........	92⅛	15 Del., Lack. & W....	105
500 Lake Shore.......	92⅛	200 do..........	105⅛
2,400 do..........	92⅛	500 do........b30.	105⅛
15,000 Union Pacific....	36⅛	1900 Ohio & Miss.......	45⅛
1,200 do..........	36⅛	900 do..bet. call.	45⅛
500 Erie Railway....	32⅛	200 do..........	45⅛
500 do..........b4.	32⅛	500 do..........	45⅛
200 do..........c.	32⅛	200 do..........b3.	45⅛
300 Rock Island.....b3.	112⅛	400 do..........	45⅛
200 do........b30.	113	1600 do..........	45⅛
200 do..........	112⅛	500 do..........s3.	45⅛
200 Tol. & Wab......	75⅛	10 Ohio & Miss Pf....	74
100 Han. & St. Jo.....	39	200 do..........	75
85 Merch. Bank.b. c.	118	100 do..........	74⅛
40 Ocean Bank..b..c.	30	200 St. Louis & I. M...	76⅛
20 Bk. of Commerce..	116	100 do..........	77
300 American Coal....	42	19 New-Jersey........	126
50 do..........	42⅛	100 Morris & Essex...	93
400 Cons. Coal of Md..	35⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo.....	39
200 do..........	35⅛	300 C., C. & Ind. Cen..	27⅛
500 do..........	35	700 Tol., W. & W.b. c.	76
200 do..........	34⅛	200 do..........b3.	76
100 do..bet. call.	35	300 do..........	75⅛
500 do..........	34⅛	200 do..........	76⅛
500 do..........	34⅛	200 do..........	76⅛
200 do..........	34⅛	500 do..........s3.	75⅛
100 do........b30.	35⅛	100 do..........	75⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co....	37	1000 do..........	75⅛
100 Quick. Pf.........	40⅛	600 do..........	75⅛
15 Del. & Hud. Canal.	120	200 Un. Pac..bet. call.	36⅛
100 Mariposa Pf......	7	800 do..........b3.	36⅛
37 Adams Express....	93	700 do..........	36⅛
100 Am. Merch.U.Ex.	69⅛	500 do..........	36⅛
100 U. S. Express....	66⅛	100 do..........	36⅛
800 do........b3.	66⅛	500 do..........	36⅛
		300 do..........s3.	36⅛
		500 do..........s3.	36⅛
		500 do..........b15.	36⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	115⅜	20 Mich. Central R..	118⅛
10,000 U. S. 5 20 R., '68.	112⅛	40 L. S. & Mich. So..	92⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	111⅜	100 do..........	92⅛
15,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.	110⅜	1200 do..bet. call.	92⅛
5,000 do..........	110⅜	200 do..........b3.	92⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	112	1100 do..........	93
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108	100 do..........	93
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107⅜	200 Panama R.........	85
1,500 Va. 6s, Con.......	55⅛	25 do..bet. call.	84⅛
5,000 Va. St. 6s, Def., s60	17⅛	200 Chic. & N. W...s3.	79⅛
3,000 N. C. St. 6s, n....	19⅛	200 do..........	79⅛
7,000 do..........	19⅛	100 do..........	79⅛
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July.	30	100 do..........	79⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s.........	94⅛	25 do..........	79⅛
2,000 Erie 2d M.........	97⅛	200 do..........	79⅛
1,000 Erie 4th M........	92	1700 do..........	79⅛
22,000 U. Pac. 7s, Land Grant Bonds..	81⅛	200 do..........	79⅛
30,000 C.,R.I.&P.7s.b3.	102	800 Clev. & Pitts.guar.	90
13,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	105	200 do..........	90⅛
2500 Pacific Mail......	61⅛	200 do..........	90⅛
1500 do..........	61⅛	100 do..bet. call.	90⅛
800 do..........	61⅛	600 Chic. & R. I....b3.	113
800 do..........	61⅛	1200 do..........	113
200 do..........b3.	61⅛	200 do..bet. call.	113⅛
500 do..bet. call.	61⅛	600 do..........	113⅛
400 do..........b3.	62	600 do..........	113⅛
1300 do..........	62	600 do..........	113⅛
200 Quicksilver Pf.....	40⅛	100 C.,C., Cin. & Ind..	88⅛
100 Cum. Coal & Iron, bet. call.	65	200 Mil. & St. P....b3.	58⅛
200 CantonCo.bet.call.	87	300 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	78⅛
200 do..........b3.	87⅛	1600 Del., L. & W.....	105⅛
200 do..........	88	1200 do........b30.	105⅛
600 West. Union Tel..	70⅛	300 H. & St. Jos. Pf...	60
900 do..bet. call.	70⅛	10 Morris & Essex...	92⅛
200 do..........	70⅛	40 do..........	93
700 do..........	71	400 Tol., W. & W.b.c.	75⅛
30 United States Ex.	66⅛	500 do..........	75⅛
30 Wells-Fargo Ex...	73⅛	200 do..........b3.	76
50 do..........	73⅛	200 Ohio & Miss......	45⅛
75 Am. M. U. Ex.b.c.	70	200 do..........b3.	45⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H. R...	98⅛	700 do..bet. call.c.	45⅛
1000 do.bet.call.b3.	99⅛	2800 do..........	45⅛
300 do..........b3.	99	200 do..........	45⅛
1000 do..........	99	200 do..........b3.	46
1600 do..........	99⅛	1000 do..........	46
300 do..........b3.	99⅛	1100 Union Pacific R..	36⅛
1000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs., bet. call.	94	400 do..........	36⅛
400 Harlem R.........	108	500 do..bet. call.	36⅛
200 do..bet. call.	108	400 do..........	36⅛
		400 do..........	36⅛
		1900 do..........	35⅛
		1100 do..........	36⅛

TUESDAY, March 5—P. M.

The Cable news from England today reflects continued improvement on the London Exchange, both in the American and English Funds, and a reawakening of the Cotton trade at Liverpool and Manchester. The quotations all come higher than yesterday, and have imparted strength to our own markets. The Cotton Exchange is higher, and the Public Funds on the Stock Exchange, as well as the Railway speculation, are firm and on the advance. The only drawback to orders for the United States 5-20s is the comparative scarcity of Stock on the market. The supply of the New 5 ₩ cents is fair, but the old 5 ₩ cents 10-40s Coupons are in very limited offering.

The sales of Gold, under the advices from abroad, are barely steady at 110½ ₩ cent. There is a fair inquiry but not much actual business in Exchange on London, but the Importers, as a rule, are unwilling to pay the current rates of 109½@109¾ for 60-day Bills, while on the other hand the Bankers hold steady at these figures.

There is marked steadiness, not to say ease, in the Money Market, so far as the Brokers are concerned as borrowers, the chief offering, on demand loan being from private lenders, at 6@7 ₩ cent. The Banks are accommodating their mercantile dealers at 7 ₩ cent., but are not lending freely on call loan to the Brokers. The signs of last week of a "lock up" in Money balances have entirely disappeared. The supposed parties to the raid are credited with having joined the *Bulls* in Stocks to advance the market, and whether this be so or not, the speculation in the Railroads and some of the Miscellaneous Stocks, is buoyant, and the transactions in most of them on an unusual scale, as will be noticed from our printed official lists. Prices are advanced without much apparent opposition, though the Exchange is not without rumors that certain heavy operators are still very short of Pacific Mail, (which went down 1 ₩ cent. today,) if not of some of the Railroads. The Stock of the Erie Road continues an exception to the prevailing buoyancy. The ordinary Certificates dealt in on the New-York Exchange are not a good delivery on the London Exchange, where the dealings are confined to the Certificates bearing the countersign or registration of the London Protective Committee, represented by Messrs. HEATH and RAPHAEL. The consequence is, that an advance in price quoted from London has little or no influence here. Yesterday the London and New-York figures were nearly the same, although the difference in Exchange is 20 ₩ cent. (our Currency,) in favor of London. The Union Pacific Stock, Ohios, Wabash, North-west, Lake Shore and Rock Island, attracted much attention today, and the bidding for New-York Central Stock and Scrip, and for Delaware and Lackawanna, was active, with only a moderate offering of Stock. On the Miscellaneous list there was another heavy run on Pacific Mail, but after the early sales the sellers outnumbered the buyers, and pressed their offerings from 62½ down to 61⅞ ₩ cent. There was a liberal business in Consolidated Coal, Canton Company, Western Union Telegraph and the Express Stocks, all at full rates. Canton Company sold up to 88 ₩ cent. In the Railway Bonds there was a fair investment business at firm rates. The Southern State Bonds generally dull.

After the late Board the business in the Hall of the Exchange continued active, and the following quotations were made at 5 o'clock as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 5.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65s, May and Nov.	112	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July.	111⅞	112
American Gold	110⅜	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅞	99
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	93⅞	94
Reading	114⅜	114
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅞	113⅜
North-west Common	79⅜	78⅞
North-west Preferred	92⅞	92⅞
Pacific Mail	62⅞	60⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78⅞	78⅞
St. Paul Common	57⅞	58⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞	45⅞
Toledo and Wabash	75⅞	75⅞
Western Telegraph	70⅞	70⅞
Erie	32⅞	32⅞
Union Pacific	36⅞	36⅞
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅞

The speculation in the Railroads, &c., at the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 5 o'clock P. M., was feverish.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1872.

Gold receipts	$481,233 60
Gold payments	425,336 89
Gold balance	73,373,708 87
Currency receipts	273,443 29
Currency payments	337,015 55
Currency balance	2,917,506 08
Customs	471,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	114⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅝
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	115⅜	5-20 reg., '67	111⅛
5-20 reg., '62	111⅜	5-20 coup., '67	112
5-20 coup., '62	111⅜	5-20 reg., '68	112⅛
Call Bonds, '72	112	5-20 coup., '68	112⅛
5-20 reg., '64	111⅛	10-40 reg.	107⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅜	10-40 coup.	108
5-20 reg., '65	111⅜	5s reg., '81	108⅜
5-20 coup., '65	112⅛	5-20 coup., '81	108⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110⅜	6s Currency	114⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91	Han. & Nap. 1st	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	91	Gt. West. 1st, '88	85
N. Y. Cen 6s, Sub.	91	Gt. West. 2d, '93	89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '70	101	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	92
Erie 1st, Extended	103	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	92
Erie 2d 7s, '79	97	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101¾
Erie 3d 7s, '83	97	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	104¾
Erie 4th 7s, '80	91½	N. J. Cen. 2d	102
Erie 5th 7s, '88	88	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 1st	104
Long Dock Bonds	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
Buf., N.Y.& E.1st,'77	94½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	96
H. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '85	102	Cleve. & Pitts.Con.S.F.	94½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	106	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	98
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	104	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st	113¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	85½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d	99½	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7₩ct	104	Chi. & Alt. 1st	103½
Pac. R 7s,guar.by Mo.	99¾	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	95
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	102⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99½
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.	91⅝	Ohio & Miss. Con.	94
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts. 7s	81½	Ohio & Miss. 2d	86½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	81⅝	Peninsula 1st Conv.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct., '75	103	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	94½
Bell. & S.Ill. R. 1st 8s	96	Mil. & St. P.1st,7 3-10	93
Alt. & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	87	M. & St. P.,Iowa Div.	89
Alt. & T. H. 2d. Inc.	80	Jol. & Chi. 1st	107
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	92½
Chi. & N. W.Con.Bds.	94¼	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	71¾
Chi. & N. W.Ext Bds.	84½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	90½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	90½	T., P. & W., Bur. Div.	87
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	105	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	84½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	96½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	100
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext.	97	Bos., H. & Erie 1st	38¾
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	90	Bos., H. & E. guar.	40
Tol. & Wab. 2d	94½	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	83½
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	86½		
Tol. & W. Cons.Conv.	90½		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Hanover	102½
Manhattan	148	Irving	124
Merchants'	117	Metropolitan	137
Mechanics'	133	People's	130
Union	137	Nassau	105⅛
America	146	Commonwealth	75
City	225	Importers' & Traders'	167
North River	87	Park	157
Tradesmen's	146	Manuf. & Merchnts'	97
Fulton	159	N. Y. National Exc'e	97
Gallatin National	115½	Central National	100⅛
Seventh Ward	97	Fourth National	113
Commerce	115½	Oriental	160
Ocean	25	Gold Exchange	103
Mercantile	130	Bkrs'& Brokers' Ass.	90
Bank of N. America	102	German American	103

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	98
City 6s, new	100½	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	125½	125¾
Pennsylvania Central	60⅜	60¾
Reading	114⅝	114¾
Lehigh Valley	63	63¼
Catawissa Preferred	46½	46¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	39	39¼
Lehigh Navigation	39⅛	39¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	92¾

The Peoria and Warsaw Road is showing a liberal gain in traffic since the New Year:

January, 1872	$108,188
February, 1872	100,439
Together	$208,627
Same months, 1871	151,711
Increase	$56,916

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $4,383,985.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

☞WE ARE SELLING THE **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** at the rate of 94 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registered, or with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in United States gold coin; principal payable in 1899, also in gold coin. Bonds delivered by express, charges paid.

These bonds, beside being the formal obligations of a well-established, substantial and thoroughly responsible corporation, comprising among its officers and directors some of the most experienced and trusted capitalists and business men of the country, are also secured by a mortgage lien upon the whole great railroad line, equipment, property and franchises, whose cost and value will not be less than thirty millions, and which is destined, at an early day, to have a productive value of nearly double this sum.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices. Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, furnished on application.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

We offer at Par and Interest, in Currency, the 7-30 Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, principal and interest payable in Gold and exempt from United States Tax. The fact that over $3,500,000 of these Bonds were sold the past three months is proof of their popularity with Investors. All marketable Securities received in exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-street, New-York.

☞ THE 8 PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the continued and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security pledged for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first* and *only mortgage* on the Company's *railroad, (which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad centre,)* upon the *Franchises* of the same—upon the *Equipment* and *personal property* of every description—upon the *Land Grant* of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, *amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been officially Certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan. 10, 1872.*

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitle the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built first-class in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds, through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property *combined in one mortgage*, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent., payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always been received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, March 5.—FLOUR and GRAIN generally dull; sales of two cars White Michigan Wheat at $1 69; 4,500 bushels Duluth Spring, in lots, at $1 45. OATS sold at 46c. for Iowa, on track. Twenty-two cars Western CORN sold at 58c. on track. SEED sold at $3 50 for Timothy. PORK, LARD, and HIGHWINES unchanged. CATTLE—Supply since Friday, 2,895 head, or 170 cars, against 236 cars at same time last week; market active; sales of 440 Illinois steers, ranging from 1,042 to 1,327 lbs., at $5 50@$6 45; 115 Iowa steers, ranging from 1,115 to 1,320 lbs., at $5 25@$6 20; 15 Ohio do., averaging 1,565 lbs., at $6 75; 14 Indiana, averaging 1,325 lbs., at $6. SHEEP—Supply since Friday 3,630 head against 4,182 at same time last week; market opened firm; sales 545 head Michigan, ranging from 85 to 92 lbs., at $8 18¾@$8 25. HOGS—Receipts since Friday, 11,600 head; buyers and sellers far apart, the former refusing to pay over $4 90 for shipping and the latter asking $5@$5 12½; trade only with city butchers; sales 40 head at $5 25; 254 head averaging 195 lbs. at $5.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales of Superfine Winter at $5 75@$6; Extra Winter, $6 25@$6 75. WHEAT firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring sold at $1 38; Winter better at $1 70 for No. 3. CORN dull and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 40½c. OATS dull and unchanged; sales of No. 2 at 36½c. BARLEY dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring sold at 65c. RYE dull at 79c.@80c. for No. 2. WHISKY irregular. PORK unchanged at $12 50. Dry-salted MEATS nominal; Shoulders salable at 4½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. BACON quiet; order lots sold at 6c. for Shoulders; 7⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅝c.@7¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD—A small lot of steam rendered sold at 8⅝c. Live HOGS easier at $4@$4 40. CATTLE unchanged at $3@$5 50 for common to choice; fancy lots worth $6@$6 25. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley and 2,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, March 5.—FLOUR nominal. WHEAT weak at $1 23¾ for No. 2 Spring. CORN weak and lower; No. 2 Mixed sold at 37⅛c. OATS lower at 31c. for No. 2. RYE dull and easier at 72½c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and weak at 56¾c.@57c. for No. 2 Spring. PROVISIONS quiet and weak. PORK sold at $11 65@$11 75. LARD easier at $8 62½@$8 65. Bulk MEATS dull and unchanged. Dressed HOGS quiet and unchanged; sales at $4 90@$5 10. WHISKY quiet and steady at 85c. Live HOGS active and higher at $4 35@$4 90. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, and 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley and 5,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $7 35@$7 60. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red, $1 60@$1 64. CORN steady at 45c.@46c. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. BUTTER firm; Reserve, 23c.@25c. PORK dull and unchanged at $12 50@$12 75. LARD dull and drooping; Steam, 8⅝c.; Kettle, 9c. Bulk MEATS dull, and holders unwilling to make concessions; Shoulders, 4¼c.@4⅝c.; Sides, 6¼c.@6½c. BACON in fair demand, but lower; Shoulders, 5⅜c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. Live HOGS firm and in fair demand at $4 40@$4 80; receipts, 1,000 head. WHISKY steady at 85c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 5.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. CORN dull; sales 1 car at 73c. BARLEY held at $1@$1 05 for Canada. RYE nominally 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 50 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 88c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—BAGGING active and firm; Medium to Heavy, 16½c.@17c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $7 50. GRAIN firm; Sacked Corn, from store, 60c.@62c. RYE, from store, 85c.@90c. PROVISIONS firmer, but not quotably higher. BACON—Shoulders, 6c.; Sides, 7¼c.@7⅛c. Bulk MEATS in fair demand; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Sides, 6½c.@7c. PORK, $13 25. WHISKY quiet and steady at 85c. TOBACCO active; sales, 265 hhds. at full prices.

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 27½; No. 2 at $1 23¾. OATS dull and lower at 31½c. for No. 2. CORN dull and declined at 37½c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE steady at 72c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull and drooping at 57c. for No. 2 Fall. PORK dull and nominal at $11 75. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour and 12,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 1,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, March 5.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales of Extra White Michigan at $1 67; Amber Michigan, $1 57. CORN dull and unchanged; sales of high Mixed at 47½c.; low Mixed, 46½c.; Yellow, 46½c. OATS dull and unchanged. Dressed HOGS sold at $5 37½. CLOVER-SEEDS sold at $5 40. RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—WHEAT active; sales of 12 car-loads Treadwell and Diehl mixed at $1 70 for No. 2; $1 75@$1 77 for No. 1. RYE dull and nominal at 87½c. for State. CORN dull; held at 70c.@71c. for Western Mixed. BARLEY not quite so strong. OATS dull and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—WHEAT nothing doing; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 59; No. 2 at $1 49. CORN dull at 52c. OATS quiet; No. 1 at 42c. PETROLEUM firm and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet and weak; 80c. RESIN quiet; no market. Crude TURPENTINE steady; $4 25 for Hard; $6 25 for Yellow Dip, and Virgin Star steady, $2 65.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—COTTON strong; Middlings, 22⅛c.; net receipts, 1,508 bales; gross receipts, 2,150 bales; exports to the continent, 1,540 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 207,511 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—COTTON firm, in fair demand; offerings light; Middlings, 21⅞c.; net receipts, 829 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,504 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 56,531 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—COTTON strong; Middlings, 21⅞c.; net receipts, 776 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 23,849 bales.

MOBILE, March 5.—COTTON in fair demand; Middlings, 22c.; net receipts, 144 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 53,025 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 5—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝@92¾ for money, and 92⅝@92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 92½. Ten-forties, 88⅞.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for the account, 92⅞; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞@93 for both Money and the Account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 88⅞.

PARIS, March 5.—Rentes, 56f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer; Middling uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The shipments of COTTON from Bombay, since the last report to the 4th inst., have been 34,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of WHEAT for the past three days have been 11,000 quarters, including 3,000 American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is strong; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet; Wheat, 12s.2d. ₩ cental for California White, 11s.@11s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring, and 11s. 9d.@11s. 10d. for Red Winter.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day have been 23,000 bales, including 6,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is heavy. Wheat 12s. ₩ cental for California White; 11s.@11s. 2d. for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 9d.@11s. 9d. for Red Winter. PRODUCE—Petroleum, 10½d.@11¼d. ₩ gallon.

The advices from Manchester are more favorable, and cause activity in the market here.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 5, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	14	Tar, bbls	204
Bees-wax, pks	1	Rosin, bbls	3,985
Cotton, bales	3,754	Oil-cake, pks	500
Copper, bbls	28	Pork, pks	2,252
Copper, cakes	155	Beef, pks	82
Dried Fruit, pks	44	Cut-meats, pks	2,443
Eggs, bbls	786	Grease, pks	153
Flour, bbls	7,373	Lard, pks	2,827
Wheat, bushels	11,400	Lard, kegs	260
Corn, bushels	38,800	Stearine, pks	235
Oats, bushels	5,825	Butter, pks	2,488
Malt, bushels	650	Cheese, pks	20
Barley, bushels	4,100	Tallow-oil, bbls	14
Grass-seed, bags	450	Dressed Hogs, No	835
Peas, bushels	1,200	Pea-nuts, bags	338
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Rice, pks	67
Corn-meal, bags	462	Skins, bales	166
B. E. Peas, bags	139	Starch, boxes	830
Rice-flour, sacks	56	Silver-ore, bbls	131
Hemp, bales	16	Sumac, bags	164
Hops, bales	37	Tea, half-chests	4,286
Hides, No	99	Tobacco, hhds	59
Hides, bales	170	Tobacco, boxes&cas's	1,957
Leather, sides	17,727	Whisky, bbls	871
Moss, bales	45	Wool, bales	75
Spirits Turp., bbls	191		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Therese*, for Havre—500 bales Cotton, 117 hhds. Tallow, 55 pks. Tallow, 225 bbls. Tallow, 100 hhds. Grease, 1,594 boxes Bacon, 704 tcs. Lard, 1,836 bags Quercitron Bark, 38 casks Whale-oil, 9 pks. Brandy, 15 cases Furniture, 1 case Skins, 50 logs Cedar, 100 bbls. Lard, 50 boxes Ham.

By the bark *Catharina*, for Havre—3,803 bbls. Naphtha.

By the schooner *Impulse*, for Demerara—5 hhds. Tobacco, 3 cases Tobacco, 3 boxes Drugs, 30 bbls. Oil-meal, 30 boxes Candles, 4 Trucks, 2 boxes Plated-ware, 96 Oars, 5 bbls. Tongues, 27 cases Chairs, 18 pks. Axes, 3 boxes Hatchets, 3 pks. Blocks, 200 bbls. Bread, 104 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Beef, 300 Shooks, 15,000 feet Lumber, 1 Carriage, 150 bags Corn, 100 bags Potatoes, 8 cases Furniture, 125 pks. Wooden-ware, 100 sides Leather, 50 boxes Fish, 2,500 lbs. Butter, 100 cases Kerosene, 300 boxes Soap, 100 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. Corn-meal, $10,000 American Gold.

By the brig *Joseph Clark*, for Havana—3 Boilers, 450 bales Hay, 350 tons Stone, 1 Steam-yacht.

ASHES—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal at $8 25@$8 75 for Pots, and $10@$10 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COAL—Has been lightly dealt in, in a wholesale way, with Liverpool Gas Cannel quoted at $12; House do., $17; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 25@$5 50 ₩ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio has been offered with more freedom, and quoted fully 1¼c. ₩ lb. off late figures, leading to rather more call from buyers for desirable lots at the reduced rates; 1,446 bags by the *North America* were sold on private terms. Other kinds quiet. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee nominally thus: Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; fair, 15¾c.@16c.; good, 16¼c.@16½c.; prime, 17c.@17¼c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote: Java at 22c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Rio, in lots, 16¼c.@16½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@20c.; Manila, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 18c.@19c.; Curacoa, 18c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, in bond, 14c.@14½c., gold, ₩ lb. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here today was 120,863 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 162,801 bags.

COTTON—Has been offered with reserve, and quoted ⅛c. ₩ lb. higher for early delivery, on a moderate trade, closing, however, somewhat nominal. Sales, 3,170 bales, including 229 bales to shippers, 883 bales to spinners, 35 bales to speculators, and 2,023 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a fairly active movement at an advance of an ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb., closing, however, with less firmness; sales, 21,100 bales, (7,600 bales last evening and 13,500 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for March, 100 bales at 22c., short notice, 100 bales at 22⅛c., regular; April, 1,100 bales at 22¼c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 900 bales at 22⅞c., 400 bales at 22 15-16c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 500 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22 15-16c., 300 bales at 22⅞c.; May, 200 bales at 23⅛c., 200 bales at 23 3-16c., 600 bales at 23¼c., 1,400 bales at 23⅜c., 200 bales at 23 7-16c.; May and June, 100 bales each, at 23⅜c.; June, 600 bales at 23⅜c.; July, 400 bales at 23 5-16c., 100 bales at 23¼c. And today, for March, 100 bales at 22 5-16c., 100 bales at 22¼c., 200 bales at 22¼c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c., short notice, 200 bales after 15th at 22⅛c.; April, 400 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22 15-16c., 500 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22 13-16c., 2,800 bales at 22⅞c., 2,000 bales at 22 15-16c., 100 bales at 22⅞c., 700 bales at 22 15-16c., 100 bales at 22⅞c.; May, 800 bales at 23 5-16c., 1,300 bales at 23⅜c., 200 bales at 23 7-16c., 300 bales at 23⅜c., 600 bales at 23 7-16c., 600 bales at 23⅜c.; June, 800 bales at 23⅝c., 200 bales at 23 15-32c., 200 bales at 23⅝c., 400 bales at 23⅜c.; July, 200 bales at 23⅝c.; August, 100 bales at 23⅜c.; September, 300 bales at 21⅛c.; exchanged, ⅛c. paid to exchange 500 bales April for 500 bales May. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: March, 22.01c.; April, 22.61c.; May, 22.99c.; June, 23.15c.; July, 23.25c.; August, 23.10c. The receipts at this port today were 3,754 bales, including 1,092 bales ₩ rail, 813 bales from Norfolk, 419 bales from Newbern, 1,430 bales from Charleston. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 5,997 bales, and thus far this week 25,904 bales, against 41,073 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,362,569 bales, against 2,990,545 bales same time in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	22
Low Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞
Middling	22⅞	23	23⅛	23⅜
Good Middling	23⅝	23⅞	24	24⅛

FISH—With a fair jobbing call, particularly for Mackerel, prices rule firm. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 50 ₩ cwt; No. 1 Mackerel $16@$17 50; No. 2 do., $9@$12 50; No. 3 do., $6 50@$7 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 25c. for Scale, and 20c. for No. 1, ₩ box; Dutch Herring, $1 35@$1 50 ₩ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow movement has been noted in State and Western Flour within our previous modified range, the inquiry having been wholly for job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,200 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; inferior to good Extra State, $6 60@$6 90; good to fancy at $6 90@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$6 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 10 ₩ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl	$4 40@$5 75
Sour Flour	4 70@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	6 00@ 6 50
Extra State	6 60@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 85@ 7 10
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 25@10 75

Southern Flour has been quoted firm on light offerings, but has been in less request. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 bbls. at $6 40@$8 50 for ordinary to very good, and $8 50@$10 for good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been very quiet since our last at $4 10@$5 15 ₩ bbl.; sales, 185 bbls. Corn-meal has been in limited demand at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 80@$3 85 for Yellow, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 10 for Brandywine; sales, 150 bbls.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds at firm rates; sales, 3,090 boxes Large Raisins at $2 50; 3,000 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 90@$3; 470 bags Naples Walnuts on private terms, and 20 casks Turkish Prunes at 9½c.@9¾c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 50 ₩ box; Valencia Raisins, 11c.@11½c.; Currants, 7½c.@7¾c.; Almonds, 13½c.@19c.; Figs, 13½c.@20c.; Turkish Prunes, 9½c.@9¾c.; Brazil Nuts, 7¼c.@7½c.; Dates, 6¼c.@6½c.; Filberts, 11c.@11½c., ₩ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8 75@$9 25 ₩ case; Sardines, 21½c.@22c., currency, ₩ quarter box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very slack demand for all purposes, yet has been quoted essentially unchanged in price, on rather restricted offerings of prime samples of both Spring and Winter. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,500 bushels, at $1 60 for No. 1 Spring, afloat; $1 53 for No. 2 Chicago do., in store; $1 68@$1 73 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania and Western; $1 78@$1 85 for White Western and State, in car lots. The general market closed rather heavily....Corn has been quoted firm, on a comparatively limited offering of desirable samples and a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels at 69c.@71½c. for New, in lots, chiefly at 71c.@71½c. for prime samples, delivered; 71½c.@72c. for Yellow and White Western; 71½c. for Yellow Southern, and, nominally, 73c.@75c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel....Rye has been rather dull, but steady; 7,500 bushels Western were reported sold at 94½c. delivered....Barley has been in fair request, but the lighter offerings of prime samples, and the firmer views of owners have checked operations; sales, 14,500 bushels at $1 15 for Canada West, and 75c.@80c. for two-rowed State....Barley Malt quiet at nominally unaltered figures; State, $1@$1 15; Western, $1 10@$1 14; Canada and City, $1 25@$1 50; the latter for fancy lots....A sale of 750 bushels Canada Peas, in bond, for export, was reported at $1 05 ₩ bushel....Oats have been held with more confidence, on a moderate demand. Offerings restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,500 bushels at 54c.@55c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 52½c.@53c. for Mixed Western, in store, and 55c.@58c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivered, ₩ bushel.

HEMP—Sales, 100 bales Jute Butts at 3⅝c., currency, ₩ lb. Market dull but steady.

HIDES—Have been in good request and buoyant in price. Sales, 5,400 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, at Boston, at 28½c., gold; 3,500 Montevideo at 28c., gold; 1,500 Sante Fé at 28½c., gold; 250 Mexican, 450 Matamoras and 650 Texas Kips, on private terms. City Slaughter have been of ready sale at full rates; 1,608 changed hands on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been purchased to the extent of 300,000 lbs. at 28½c.@28⅝c. ₩ lb., showing a steady market. Iron has been in quite brisk request, with prices, though quoted irregular, favoring sellers decidedly, in view of the more favorable foreign advices; sales 650 tons Eglinton Pig, part to arrive, at $40, now quoted at $42; 100 tons Glengarnock Pig at $45, with No. 1 American quoted at the same rate; 5,000 tons American Rails at the works, on private terms, closing at $75 ₩ ton. Nothing really new in Lead, Spelter or Zinc. There has been an unusually extensive movement in Straits Tin at advanced prices; sales, 15,000 slabs, part for forward delivery, at up to 37½c.@38c., gold, the closing quotations. Of Tin Plates we note sales of 4,000 boxes I. C. Charcoal, part to arrive, at $11 50, gold; and 3,000 boxes Charcoal Terne, part to arrive, at $10, gold, ₩ box, the market closing strong and buoyant.

MOLASSES—The demand has been moderate and mostly for New-Orleans, of which 541 bbls. were sold, in lots, at 60c.@67½c. per gallon. Sales of 67 hhds. Demerara were made on private terms. Market nominally unchanged. Porto Rico nominally quoted at 25c.@40c.; Cuba, 19c.@35c. for old, and 32c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@35c., and New-Orleans, 62c.@69c. for new, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet, and quoted heavy, on the basis of $4 50@$4 65 for common to good Strained; sales, 800 bbls. at the quoted rates; also, 2,000 bbls., at auction, on Government account, at $3 55, as it runs....Tar dull, yet firm....Spirits Turpentine has been in better demand and firmer in price, with sales reported of 246 bbls. in lots, at 83½c.@85c., closing at 84½c.@85c. asked.

OILS—Crude Whale has been very dull, only 200 bbls. Northern having been reported sold at New-Bedford, to manufacturers, on private terms. Crude Sperm has been quiet, with sales reported of 480 bbls. at New-Bedford, for manufacturing, on private terms. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been inactive. Quotations have not varied much. Linseed has been quoted steady at 85c.@87c. in casks from crushers, on a moderate call. Sales have been reported of 5,000 gallons, an outside lot, at 81½c.; and 10,000 gallons, for March and April delivery, at 85c. ₩ gallon. The market is otherwise tame, yet values are without change of importance. We quote: Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale at 82c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 56; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 75@[illegible]; Lard-oil, Fall and Winter, at 75c.@82½c.; Red Oil at [illegible]; do., Saponified, 55c.@58c.; Linseed-oil at 85c.@87c., in job lots, in casks; Olive-oil at $1 35@$1 40, in casks; Menhaden at 55c.@56c.; [illegible]; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at [illegible]; Yellow do., [illegible]; White, [illegible] ₩ gallon; Palm-oil, 9c.@9½c.

PETROLEUM—While the offerings of Oil have been comparatively limited, and the principal holders quite firm in their views, the demand has lacked spirit, and [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull for early delivery, and quoted cheaper and irregular. [illegible]

RICE—Has been in demand and firm, including Carolina at [illegible]. Patna at [illegible]

SEED—A moderate call has been noted for Clover at [illegible]

SOAP—Has been salable, in a jobbing way, at steady prices. We quote, Castile at [illegible]

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady [illegible]

TOBACCO—A moderate call has been noted [illegible]

WHISKY—The market has been quiet but steady, [illegible]

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quiet since our last. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 5—*In steam-ship City of Bristol, from Liverpool.*—Mr. D. McKenzie, John Mullenaux, Mrs. Sanford, Miss J. De Cronpet.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:27 | Sun sets....5:57 | Moon rises..4:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:29 | Gov. Island..6:18 | Hell Gate...7:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; W. P. Clyde, Scott, [illegible]; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Delaware, Crocker, [illegible]

Ships Therese, Mudgett, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Glad Tidings, Thompson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Catharina, (Swed.,) Anderson, Havre, Tetens & Bockmann; Princess Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdin, St. Thomas and St. Croix, Peniston & Co.

Brig Waltham, Pascall, Port Johnson, Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Schrs. Lizzie Batchelder, English, Havana, J. F. Whitney; Lothair, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; [illegible], Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; My Rover, Brown, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Annie V. Collins, Tooker, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary E. Smith, Dole, Wilmington, Del., Evans, Ball & Co.; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Britannia, (Br.,) Higgins, Glasgow Feb. 17 and Moville 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate weather and westerly winds throughout the passage. [illegible]

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 5.—Arr. steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Arr. March 4, steam-ship Yazoo, from New-Orleans and Havana.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Arr. ships Dashing Wave, from Hong Kong; Sea Serpent, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Emma, Whitman, from Virginia, [illegible], with oysters to John Ed. Morrell, was [illegible] just by Sandy Hook, [illegible]

[illegible]

European Marine News.

BREST, March 5.—The General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company's steamer [illegible]

LONDONDERRY, March 5.—The Allan line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Dutton, from Portland, Me., [illegible]

QUEENSTOWN, March 5.—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Arr. steamer Egypt, from New-York Feb. 24; bark Constancia from Savannah Feb. 10.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 6, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA, (Italian Opera.)—Mlle. Christina Nilsson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LA BELLE SAUVAGE.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth and Mr. William Creswick.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY FARCES.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

In less than four years the Erie Ring—JAY GOULD & Co.—succeeded in increasing the capital and debt of the Erie Road by the enormous sum of $65,394,380. They have never rendered any account of the disposal of this money. The income of the road was reduced in the same period from $1,048,900 to $118,265. It is well known that a large part of the money which went into the hands of the Ring was stolen. Ought not these facts to have some weight with the Legislature? The lobbyists—some of them well known in New-York—are hard at work for JAY GOULD. Are they to be successful?

Rumors of all kinds of combinations to defeat the Seventy's charter in the Senate are rife. We have no doubt that some of these combinations will be made. But we hope they will be of no avail. The charter may not be perfect; but it is an intelligent attempt to secure permanent good government. It has a popular support, greater in extent, and embracing more varied classes, than any other could possibly have. Is it not entitled to a trial, and a trial not too long delayed?

The Committee appointed by the Senate, to investigate the sales of arms to alleged French agents, will probably be under the chairmanship of Ex-Vice-President HAMLIN. Although it does not include the aspiring and conspiring SCHURZ, we believe it to be a fair Committee, and one that will discover the truth. Having discovered it, if it calls for action, the Committee will not, we trust, repeat the blunder of SCHURZ's Retrenchment Committee, and fail to recommend action to the Senate. The people want the exact truth, as a basis for legislation, if necessary, and not merely to furnish campaign documents for the Democrats.

Our readers, whether specially interested in politics or not, will find the letter of our special correspondent in New-Hampshire worth their attention. It contains a very clear abstract of the speech of Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, at Concord, which had the rare merits of candor, point, and logical force. It would be an excellent exercise for any one contemplating attending the Cincinnati Convention to undertake to answer the questions suggested by Mr. WILSON. The first straw of the probable result on Tuesday next was afforded yesterday by a local election in New Castle, which the Republicans carried by an increased majority over last Spring.

By the resolutions of its National Conventions, or by the votes of its representatives in Congress, the Democratic Party has failed to give a single unequivocal expression in support of the financial good faith of the nation. No tax is so burdensome as that imposed by a low condition of public credit. Is the Democratic Party likely to improve the public credit?

Too Much of a Bad Thing.

After having labored for weeks together to convey the impression that the President's Secretary was interested in the General Order business, the *Tribune* now coolly assures its readers that the denial of that charge by the Secretary himself is "not material," "and does not appreciably affect the case." It heads its report, "No new points made," and allows its mendacious correspondent at Washington to say that "PORTER's manner did not favorably impress those who listened to his testimony"—a gratuitous piece of impertinence. To a person bent on maliciously, and in a cowardly way, slandering another, the truth is not material, and no amount of facts can appreciably affect the treatment of the case. It can make little difference to the slanderer whether the object of his attacks is guilty or innocent. With the general public it is otherwise. To them the testimony of Gen. PORTER not only "appreciably affects the case," it decides it. Seeing that positively no evidence exists worthy of credence involving Gen. PORTER in any way with the General Order business, and seeing that he now expressly denies any connection with it, the public will drop the matter. The *Tribune* and its ally, the *World*, may keep up a steady fire of assertion, but they will gain nothing but well-deserved contempt.

Nor will the *Tribune* find its profit in meeting every act and word of the President by an insinuation of unworthy motive. When it intimates that the President's frank and explicit letter to Mr. MURPHY, telling him to grant no offices to any one who claimed them in his name, was a subterfuge, adopted after the President's favorites were installed, it does a dishonest thing, which the public will readily know how to appreciate. Let us look at the facts. It is proved that every statement made by the *Tribune*, about the connection of the President's Secretary with the General Order business, is a slander. Gen. PORTER swears positively that he never was interested in that business, and never derived a cent from it, directly or indirectly. "No new point made," cries the *Tribune*. If it means that no new point was made on *its* side of the question, it tells the truth. The *Tribune* asserted that LEET had paid several thousand dollars to the "military mess" at Washington. It is in evidence that the largest sum he ever paid was $59 46. It is in evidence that Mr. GRINNELL wrote a letter testifying that no one about the Executive Mansion was ever interested in the General Order business—whereas the *Tribune* made the opposite assertion. It adopts its usual course of giving a false impression of the very news which it publishes by prefacing it with dishonest headlines and comments. Is it any wonder that Democrats throughout the country are subscribing to the *Tribune* as the best representative and advocate they have? The following facts, communicated to us by a trustworthy correspondent, speak for themselves:

> "At one of the Post-offices in the County of Yates, the club subscription of the *Tribune* having been reduced to a very small number, (the TIMES having been substitued in their place,) the Democrats in the vicinity took the matter in hand and filled up the club to about its usual number, doubtless considering it to be the most malignant, if not the most effective, opponent of the Republican Party and Administration. I have this information from a gentleman of the highest character."

Superintendent Miller's Sins of Omission.

Superintendent MILLER assured the Legislative Committee on Monday that, in a general way, he was rather more sorry for what he had left undone than for anything he had done in the course of his official connection with the Insurance Department. The statement was made during an argument over the arbitrary way in which the Great Western Company was closed up, and the reckless haste with which its affairs were hurried into the hands of a Tammany receiver. The State Superintendent had the choice of two methods, familiar to insurance actuaries, by which the value of this Company's assets could have been ascertained and its solvency tested. To choose the most oppressive of these two methods was a course which the law allowed him, and though exposing him to the condemnation of the experts in the business, and producing incalculable harm to three-fourths of the remaining Companies of the State, was yet a proceeding whose demerits the general public could hardly appreciate. But when MILLER leaves his defensive attitude in the matter, and insults public understanding by professing that the appointment of a Tammany receiver had nothing to do with the enormous depreciation of the Company's assets, he displays an amount of impudence which his friend, Judge BARNARD, might envy. MILLER has no regrets to waste upon the companies he has closed; his sole compunction is that he did not stop more of them. It was such an easy way to help one's friends by preparing snug receiverships for them, with unlimited fees and very little work, that MILLER is naturally sorry that he did not make more of his opportunities, now that they appear to be about to pass away forever. When we come to reflect upon the growing scarcity of quiet and profitable employments for young men of the calibre of WM. M. TWEED, Jr., we can fully appreciate the strength of the regrets of the benevolent State Superintendent.

We presume that among the other regrets of Mr. MILLER may rank that famous "Life bill" which bore his name, and to assist whose passage $20,000 was subscribed, but which, strange to say, did not pass. The provisions of this bill seem to have been eminently satisfactory to some half dozen of companies. They could not, apparently, trust it, however, to pass on its own merits. The way had to be greased before it could be expected to slide into law, and the State Superintendent appears to have officiated as chief greaser. The Mutual Life Company had, obviously, implicit confidence in MILLER's capacity for this duty. They sent him $3,500 as their contribution to the greasing fund, "to be expended in such legitimate and proper way" as his judgment might direct. The other companies which contributed to the "fund" have been only partially heard from. Mr. WETMORE, Vice-President of the Security Life Insurance Company, testified to the amounts set down against the name, of each of the subscribing companies. His own Company gave $1,500 in a check drawn to order of Mr. LAWRENCE. The Knickerbocker Company gave a check for $3,000 to the order of HENRY W. JOHNSON, attorney and counselor-at-law, who had certain transactions with Deputy Attorney-General HAMMOND, which he declined fully to explain. This check was drawn for "legal services," and can only be inferentially identified with the Knickerbocker's contribution to the Miller "fund," which was for a similar amount. Then, again, the United States Company figured for $2,500 in the list of subscribers to the fund. Curiously enough, there was a check for this amount drawn to the order of CHAS. E. BELL, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Company—which check the Secretary of the Company was unable to produce. The Equitable, the New-York, and the Continental were also on the list of subscribers to the greasing fund, but no evidence has yet been produced to show to whom they paid the money.

Whoever was the final recipient of the realized proceeds of the fund, it was clearly not enough to produce the desired effect upon the votes of the Legislature of 1871. Perhaps the "legitimate and proper way" of its disposal, indicated by the President of the Mutual Company, rather interfered with the mode of distribution; perhaps it came through too many hands before reaching the Legislature; perhaps all the subscribers did not pay up. It is needless, however, to waste hypotheses over the mysterious fund. Mr. MILLER has shown the most admirable promptitude in giving full personal explanations in the course of the inquiry, and will doubtless speak out at the proper moment in order to elucidate this matter. So far, it has afforded the public with an instructive example of how legislation was hatched by an Insurance Superintendent who wanted to have the younger companies of the State at his mercy. At present, the accounting for the ultimate disposal of the fund appears to rank among Mr. MILLER's sins of omission.

Hilton as a Landscape Architect.

The public has good reason to rejoice that the Central Park was rescued from the control of HILTON and SWEENY, just in time to save our great pleasure-ground from ruin at the hands of those vandals and ignoramuses. Though during their administration an expenditure of two and a quarter millions of dollars was charged against the Park, yet very little was done, except to lay out plans for botching the designs of the original competent landscape architects. The public will perhaps bear the loss of the money without many loud regrets, and even forget it in its delight and thankfulness that, though thrown away it was not used, as the additional money the Ring Commissioners expected to spend would have been used, to absolutely destroy the symmetry of the original design, and substitute such an inartistic jumble as HILTON would have preferred.

It will be remembered that when SWEENY, HILTON and FIELDS assumed control of the Central Park, Messrs. OLMSTED & VAUX, its original designers and architects, were retained as professional advisers of the Board; that they made a written report of the purpose and design of the work they had done. When, many months afterward, these eminent landscape architects learned that, directly in the face of their report and its suggestions, radical changes had been determined on, they again addressed SWEENY, the President of the Board, asking an opportunity to examine the new scheme and submit a report on it. Of this, they received only a formal acknowledgment, and no action was taken on their request. Thereupon, finding that the Board not only disregarded its engagement with them as its professional advisers, but also was not disposed to treat with ordinary courtesy the men who had designed the Park, and for fourteen years ably continued the execution of their plan, Messrs. OLMSTED and VAUX resigned their position, and for a year thereafter this ignorant and insolent Board was left to pursue its course unobstructed by the criticisms and suggestions of these gentlemen.

At this time the work most imperatively demanded was the improvement of the outskirt ground of the Park; but the Board, ambitious of displaying its very peculiar taste, could not restrain itself from the task of remedying numerous "defects" which that eminent landscape artist, HILTON, had discovered in the plans so far pursued. These changes not only involved the further expenditure of millions of dollars, but they were of a class with many which had been suggested from the very inception of the Park by people ignorant, like HILTON, of the scope and intention of the design so carefully adjusted. Fortunately, as we have said, although in some occult way they contrived to spend great sums of money on the Park, the Ring Board still had made but few changes in the line of their criticisms when they were driven from their offices. Let us see what some of those changes were.

The beautiful "Dairy," originally designed as an attachment to the "Children's District," was wrested from its original purpose, and turned into a common eating-house; the stable for the cows became a paint-shop, and by a singularly stupid alteration of the landscape plan, the harmonious adjustment of the building with its surroundings was totally destroyed, and what had been the loving work of an artistic eye was brutally altered and disfigured. The "Sheep-fold," however, is perhaps the most conspicuous accomplishment of SWEENY and HILTON. In the first place, it has been put in a situation to directly violate the harmonious plan on which the Park was laid out, which was, in brief, to make its architectural features subsidiary to its landscape effect. This building stands on a slight elevation, where, in the original design, a bay of the principal meadow view from the north point of the Mall was intended to become dim under large trees, which were also to hide the buildings on the Eighth-avenue, which lies sixty paces beyond. Instead of that artistic treatment of the landscape, we have now a great glaring structure, suggesting, more than anything else, in its general aspect, an English parochial school, and which has cost seventy thousand dollars. Though the annual report tells us that the "Sheep-fold" is expected to be "a great attraction to all classes"—and though, besides its ostensible purpose of furnishing shelter *at night* and in severe Winter weather, for the sheep used to keep down the grass on the adjoining green, it has pavilions at the ends designed as shelters for visitors—yet it can only be reached by pedestrians, after crossing the bridle-road on the surface, and at a point where, owing to the grades and curves, an equestrian is likely to ride over intending explorers of the "Sheep-fold," for he cannot see persons crossing before him until too close upon them to pull up a swift and spirited horse.

These are but samples of the ignorance of the Ring Commissioners, whose vandalism was well illustrated by their brutal destruction of the work to which Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS gave such patient labor and rare scientific knowledge. They are enough, however, to show in how great peril the Central Park stood so long as it was in their power.

Consider the Cannibals.

It is singular that persons should excite interest in the public mind solely because of their peculiarities of diet. No one gazes with admiration at Mr. GREELEY because he once preached the dietary gospel of Graham bread; neither does the reckless man who eats mince-pie at a railway station, win our enthusiasm by that daring act. It is true that an ancient lyric commends to youthful admiration the conduct of an old lady "who lived upon nothing but victuals and drink;" but the mature mind declines to admit that this aged person's conduct was in any way extraordinary. As a rule, it may be conceded that no man cares what another man eats. Nevertheless, a showman of this City is now exhibiting to the public a company of savages, whose sole claim to attention is the fact that they practice the precept—

> "The proper diet of mankind is man."

People go to see these savages simply because they are said to have dined in happier days on the roasted Fiji warrior, and the baked or pickled Fiji baby. Why the cannibal should interest people who care nothing for the purely vegetarian, or the loosely omnivorous person, is by no means clear.

Of course those who stare at the cannibals regard them as hideously degraded savages. It would, on the other hand, be interesting to know what the cannibals think of us. As yet they are new to our customs, but they have already eaten in our boarding-houses, and drank in our bar-rooms. What if they know the dark mystery of the hash, and have learned the deadly secret of the Irish stew? Must they not, from the loftier morality of cannibalism, look with disdain upon the man who is imposed upon by those inscrutable dietary pretences, and with horror on the boarding-house keeper who cynically places them before his victims? They have drank the fiery liquids seasoned with sulphuric acid, and strengthened with strychnine, wherewith the civilized white man converts himself into an exaggerated savage. When the cannibals compare our drinks with their simple diet, must they not feel that the nation which intoxicates itself upon adulterated whisky is not entitled to preach morality to the Pagans who feast with moderation upon the succulent infant? If even from the slight knowledge they have already acquired they must necessarily look upon us as depraved barbarians, what will be their estimate of us when they have learned to know us more intimately?

When that time has come, the cannibals will know that for years the people of this City permitted a gang of robbers to live and grow fat, not by occasionally eating a worthless Alderman, previously fattened for the table, but upon the produce of the brains and the labor of the entire community; that when a gallant soldier had saved the nation, men calling themselves more intelligent, moral, and patriotic than their neighbors, set themselves, not to comfortably kill and honorably eat him, but to take from him his hard-earned reputation and his spotless character, in order to wantonly tear them in shreds and trample them in the mire; that throughout the land men are butchered on railways and scalded on steamboats, not for the modest tables of the poor, but from drunken recklessness and cold carelessness of life. When the cannibals have learned these and other like facts, will they not mourn over us as a barbarous race, mysteriously shut out from the elevating influences of cannibalism, and long to return to the land where death is the staff of life, and the fattening of his fellows the first duty of the prudent man?

But they are not to return;—so says the showman who exhibits them. He has hired them only for a limited period and given bonds to an enormous amount for their safe return to the larder of the King, whose property they are. Nevertheless, he announces that his bond shall be forfeited, whatever may be the penalty, sooner than his dear young cannibal friends shall be given up to the ovens and gridirons of the holder of his bond. The certainty that the Fiji King will sue the showman on his forfeited bond, and recover his cannibals by an action of trover and conversion in the United States Circuit Court, must be conceded before the true nobility of the showman's conduct can be appreciated. But though the heathen King should rage, and the Fiji lawyers imagine any quantity of vain proceedings in his behalf, the cannibals now in this City will remain under the Christianizing influences of the great Moral Caravan. Already the beauties of the burlesque drama are teaching them the virtues of modesty and the decencies of dress, and the trapeze gymnasts are inculcating in their savage breasts a reverence for life. It is not impossible that, in the course of years, they will become as civilized as other immigrants to this country, and celebrate the annual festival of their chief deity, with a successful imitation of the noisy orgies of St. Patrick's Day.

The Philadelphia Convention and Mr. Greeley.

There is a good deal of feeling in the Republican Party concerning HORACE GREELEY's refusal to sign the call of the National Committee for the usual nominating Convention. This feeling is particularly strong in the States where elections are pending, and where the sight of the *Tribune* distributed under Democratic franks, by Democratic committees, is not uncommon. There is, so far as we can see, room for but one opinion of Mr. GREELEY's course. It is simply an act of treachery to political obligations which were voluntarily assumed, and the general observance of which is absolutely necessary to the continued usefulness of the party. It is a practical declaration, more significant than words, that Mr. GREELEY is controlled more by his prejudices and passions than by his desire to see the right and just cause win.

The National Committee is nothing more nor less than a piece of machinery, contrived to render the continuous and consistent action of the party possible. Its duties are divided into two portions—the supervision of the campaign following the Convention by which it is selected, and the determination of the place and time for holding the next National Convention. The first part of its duties the present National Committee discharged three years since. All that remained for it to do, was to provide for the meeting of the representatives of the party to consult in regard to the nominations, and the declaration of principles on which the party should go before the people in the Presidential election of this year. It is plain that if the party is to exist at all—if it is to make any effort whatever to impress its principles upon the government of the country,—this simple action of the National Committee must be taken. It is difficult to see how any one whose duty it was to share in that action, could undertake to prevent it, unless he had made up his mind that the party ought to be dissolved, and the Government be abandoned to the Democrats, who stand ready to seize it at the first opportunity. If all the members of the National Committee had chosen to do as Mr. GREELEY did—to refuse to take part in selecting the time and place of the National Convention, and to refuse to sign the call for one, there would have been an end of the Republican organization for the time being. Practically a near approach to anarchy in the party must have been the result, and the severest possible blow would have been dealt to the principles the Republican Party represents.

Every one must see that with the members of the National Committee it was not a question of whom the party should nominate, or what principles it should announce; it was only a question whether the party should nominate any one, and whether it should absolutely surrender all the principles it ever professed, and take no steps to avow new ones. Moreover, this was a question which the highest authority in the party—its representatives in the last National Convention—had decided beforehand, and that decision the National Committee had no right to undertake to abrogate. The very existence of the Committee grew out of the purpose of the party to maintain its organization. The Committee was appointed for that chiefly. To decline to perform that plain duty is something as indefensible as for a Presidential elector to refuse to assist in casting the vote of his State. If any member of the Committee could not attend to its duties, it was his business to resign, and give an opportunity for the selection of some one who could. But to remain in the Committee and decline to act with it was to betray a trust perfectly well defined, and compulsory in its nature.

It surely cannot be said that Mr. GREELEY's independence would not allow him to do otherwise than he did. That would be forcing the doctrine of independence beyond all reason. Mr. GREELEY is, as every man who hopes to influence political action must be, a partisan. He has often acknowledged and enforced the principles of partisan obligations. He knows as well as any one what are the necessities of associated action, and he has exhorted the "men and brethren" of his party to observe them, times without number. He is even an extrem partisan. He did not hesitate, for instance, in the name of the party, to denounce Senators GRIMES and FESSENDEN for their action in the impeachment trial, with a bitterness that utterly ignored the claims of individual independence, or even of official duty. And he has been known to assail his friend HANK SMITH for partisan derelictions, with a severity which that gentleman's swindling of the widows' and orphans' depositors in the Bowling-green Savings Bank has never for a moment called forth.

We point to these facts in order to say that any force that may be claimed for Mr. GREELEY's abuse of the Republican Administration on the ground that he is at the present moment a *representative* Republican, cannot be fairly allowed. In his present attitude, Mr. GREELEY has been untrue to the simplest obligations of a Republican. He has betrayed one of the most important trusts a Republican could receive, and one concerning which he had had left to him no discretion. He has done what he could, as the representative of the Republican Party in its highest Executive Committee, to interrupt the organization of the party. Whatever he says or does politically must be interpreted in the light of this fact, and in the light of this fact his political sayings and doings are of small importance, except to those few persons who think, with himself, that HORACE GREELEY is the best man to be the next President of the United States.

The Massachusetts Insurance Report.

An approximate idea of the result of the fire insurance business of 1871 may be gathered from a preliminary report recently published by the Massachusetts Insurance Department. While the Boston and other local Massachusetts companies not engaged in an agency business are able to make even a better showing than they made at the end of 1870, the agency companies, whether of Massachusetts or other States, are compelled, almost without exception, to put in a sorry appearance as compared with a year ago. This is best exhibited by the following comparison between the surplus shown by certain prominent companies at the close of the two years, 1870 and 1871. It is proper to premise that, besides this discounting of surplus and capital on the part of existing companies, very many (not less than fifty) others have disappeared entirely from the scene, without being able to pay their liabilities to policy-holders, not to speak of returning a dollar of capital to their unfortunate stockholders.

As we find the figures reported by the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, the prominent agency companies of the country thus report their income. Expenditures and surplus on the 31st of December last:

Company.	Income in 1871.	Expenditures in 1871.	Surplus Dec., 1871.	Surplus Dec., 1870.
Ætna	$4,663,794	$6,657,472	......	$916,226
Andes	2,396,212	2,221,277	......	60,554
Commerce, Albany	393,733	658,712	67,670	115,837
Continental	1,511,568	2,205,416	89,328	1,400,896
Franklin	1,395,885	1,445,283	432,485	1,031,842
Hartford	2,114,149	2,975,019	12,191	510,059
Home	4,532,361	4,075,450	107,500	564,751
N'th America	2,579,137	2,624,347	993,968	1,279,750
International	871,371	1,282,594	22,095	357,884
Phœnix, New-York	1,423,017	1,430,758	171,875	372,947
Phœnix, Hartford	1,655,111	2,076,573	32,088	371,816
Underwriters' Agency Companies	3,089,087	3,045,408	1,597	364,409
Total	$26,625,425	$30,696,309	$1,930,743	$7,347,111

Impairment in 1871—Ætna, $256,716; Andes, $162,123. Total, $418,839.

Included in the income of these companies is the sum of $5,000,000, or thereabouts, paid in by stockholders to repair capital or increase capital. So that, when this amount is deducted, as it should be, we find that upon receipts of $21,625,425, these particular companies were called upon to pay $30,696,309, and that at the end of the year they were compelled to report (notwithstanding the $5,000,000 additional capital paid in) less surplus, by $5,835,207, than they reported a year ago.

These figures are full of significance to the insuring public, for they represent very fairly the experience of the foremost American fire insurance companies, and show the precarious nature of the business itself. It is easy to say that the Chicago fire was an occurrence outside of the usual course, and that another such disaster may not take place while the world lasts. But, independently of the great October disaster, the fire record of 1871 was a serious one; and we presume, could the figures now be analyzed, that, leaving out the Chicago losses, the entire body of insurance companies would be found to have lost from sixty to seventy per cent. of all their premiums by the many fires which took place. It is obvious, therefore, that unless the companies are both able and willing to save up from the profits of favorable years a large surplus to meet just such extraordinary, but still possible, contingencies as the Chicago fire, insurance policies will lose their character as the symbols of complete security.

But however well disposed the most conservative underwriter may be in the direction of accumulating the surplus which the nature of the business necessitates, his ability to do this depends entirely upon the degree in which the public will co-operate with him for its own protection. Unless adequate, yes, remunerative rates of premium are cheerfully paid to the solvent companies by those who seek insurance, there can be no such thing as a margin of profit from which to pay losses and expenses and accumulate a surplus besides. Here is the lesson which the people need to lay to heart. They cannot expect to buy insurance at less than its known cost, and still procure policies which can be entirely trustworthy. Cheap policies are, as a rule, the representatives of a dubious security, and the more successful a merchant or property owner is in getting cheap insurance (as he thinks it) the greater is his failure in procuring what he really wants—certain indemnity. And, having by his own action depreciated the value of his policy, by insisting upon having it at less than it costs the company to issue and fulfill it, there will be no one but himself to blame when, by the blaze of some great conflagration, he sees the company he did his best to weaken bidding him a hurried good-by.

It will be seen that, after all, the old fashioned but unappreciated counsel of sensible underwriters had a good substratum of wisdom. When they told the public that fire insurance was selling at less than cost, the public laughed them to scorn and abused them besides. The laugh is now on the other side, although it is a somewhat ghastly smile. Let the people now study the problem for themselves; and, if underwriters will act judiciously in fixing adequate rates, and then save up a reasonable share of the profits as a permanent surplus, we do not doubt that the insuring public will meet them at least half way.

College Voters.

The Democrats of New-Hampshire passed a law requiring students to vote in the places where they pay taxes, and the faculty of Dartmouth will grant a vacation of five days next week that the students may go to their homes.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Brooklyn bridge, will, of course, benefit property on Long Island outside of the City of Brooklyn, but its chief results will be seen in the increased value of real estate in that city, and in the growth of its population. A bill is about to be introduced into the Senate authorizing the construction of a bridge across the East River at Blackwell's Island. This bridge, if built, will be of inestimable value to the northern shore of the island, and will increase the value of property along the lines of all the Long Island railways. Three of the four railways on the island have their western terminus at Hunter's Point, nearly opposite Blackwell's Island. These railways would, of course, cross any bridge that might span the river at this point, and their passengers and freight would thus be saved the delays of the ferry. Of the advantages and desirability of the proposed bridge there can be no question, though the bill authorizing its construction may possibly contain features which would demand its defeat by our tax-payers. Among the corporators named in the bill are WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, of the *Evening Post*, ORANGE JUDD, of the *Agriculturist*, and the Presidents of the South-side and North-side Railways. These are not the sort of men whose names we should expect to find connected with a "job," and there is, therefore, reason to hope that their project will be so managed as to meet the public approval.

M. POUYER-QUERTIER was beginning to be regarded as the Jonah of the somewhat motley crew sailing under the orders of President THIERS. It is rather questionable, however, if the ship will be appreciably lightened now that he has been pitched overboard. It will be somewhat difficult to find a man of equal ability so completely in accord with M. THIERS on questions of financial policy. If there is in France a more bigoted and uncompromising Protectionist than M. THIERS it is M. POUYER-QUERTIER. The great cotton manufacturer was likewise a good deal more able than the chief Executive to defend his views upon tariff legislation. If M. THIERS had any ideas which were not solidified twenty years ago, he would put a man into the Ministry of Finance who was in accord with the majority of the Assembly, and the larger proportion of the commercial classes on the question of the best means to raise revenue. M. ROUHER has constituted himself the future champion of free trade in the Assembly, and as the Deputy from Corsica said the other day, a year of M. THIERS' protective policy would be an immense assistance to the return of the BONAPARTES.

The Brooklyn Aldermen passed a resolution on Monday, forbidding the conductors of street-cars to collect fares from passengers who are unprovided with seats, while they voted down an amendment forbidding persons to ride in cars in which all the seats are occupied. The overcrowding of cars is a public nuisance, but the Brooklyn Aldermen are taking precisely the way to increase rather than to abate it. They have offered to every man who is willing to stand up in a car a free ride;—a privilege of which those who are daily forced to stand, after having paid their fare, will gladly avail themselves. The result will be that the cars will be more crowded than ever, while the car companies will very properly consider that they are unjustly treated. The true course would be to forbid the car conductors to admit more passengers than they can seat, and to compel them to place gates on each end of the platforms, to be closed while the car is full. In this way all overcrowding could be prevented, while the saving in horse-flesh would go far toward compensating the companies for the loss of the fares now collected from the seatless passengers who hang by the wrists from the roof of the cars, and dangle unpleasantly on the feet of those who occupy the seats.

The names of the Police Commissioners and Superintendent are now published in the lottery advertisements, as proof that those enterprises are under their official protection. Such a proceeding is an extraordinary one, and could only occur in a city disgraced by an incompetent Police Board, at the head of which is a notorious defaulter:

LOTTERY DRAWINGS—LOTTERIES PROTECTED BY THE POLICE.
J. S. BOSWORTH,
HENRY SMITH,
B. F. MANIERRE,
T. J. BARR. } Commissioners.
J. J. KELSO, Superintendent. &c., &c.

Mr. SIMON STERNE receives a very favorable notice of his book on representative government in *Fraser's Magazine* for February. The review is from the pen of Mrs. FAWCETT, wife of Prof. FAWCETT, M. P., and sister of Miss GARRETT, who was elected member of the London School Board by a large majority, by the system of minority representation, of which Mr. STERNE is one of the ablest American advocates. The fact that Mr. STERNE was largely engaged in drawing up the charter of the Committee of Seventy, makes the cordial recognition of his command of the whole subject of representation particularly interesting.

An amendment to the Appropriation bill was, yesterday, adopted in the Senate, setting apart fifty thousand dollars for the expense of carrying out the civil service reform rules. The amount is one-half that required by the bill originally introduced, and is likely to prove too little for efficient work. We hope, however, to see the defect remedied in the House. If it be not, then let the smaller amount be placed as soon as possible at the disposition of the President. It is absolutely necessary to any thorough reform.

The usual monotony of negro minstrel entertainments was somewhat varied at Milwaukee the other evening, by an attempt on the part of a fashionably-attired man in a private box to murder the "end men," who it seems had been indulging in jokes which he took to be personal. He first threw pieces of candy at the heads of the offenders, but finding that means ineffectual, he drew his revolver and was about to fire, when his lady companion gave a loud scream, and at the same moment struck up his hand. The result was a complete demoralization of the burnt-cork artists, and such a state of terror among the audience as to put the descriptive powers of the *Wisconsin's* "local" to a very severe test.

The philanthropic ladies of Hartford, Conn., have taken a very practical way of showing their sympathy for working men. They have just opened a restaurant, and have brought down the scale of prices so low as to place it within the reach of the poorest mechanic and laborer. Added to the dining saloon is a comfortable reading-room, well stocked with material from the libraries and newspaper offices. The main object is to induce men to frequent it who now spend most of their time in bar-rooms, and judging from the attendance on the opening day, the experiment promises to be completely successful.

OUR NEW SOUTH-WEST.

The question, "How shall we deal with the Indian?" is constantly rising, in one form or another. The latest phase is found in the region known as the Indian Territory, where our red brothers stand in the way of advancing civilization. Briefly stated, the case is as follows: Between the years 1817 and 1836, by a series of treaties made with five Indian tribes—the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles—the whole of the Territory was parceled out into reservations for the occupancy of these tribes. In exchange for the reservations thus received, they had ceded lands in Tennessee, Georgia and other States east of the Mississippi, and the Government paid the expense of transporting them to their new homes. The limits of these reservations remained substantially unchanged until 1866. Many of the Indian tribes had taken part in the rebellion, and the changes in the reservations were mainly caused by their disloyal conduct. The Choctaws and Chickasaws ceded a portion of their reservation to the Government, and received for it the sum of $300,000. The Creeks, for $100,000, ceded the west half of their reservation, and the Seminoles, for $325,000 gave up the whole of their reservation and received 200,000 acres of land near the new western boundary of the Creek reservation. No change of boundaries was made with the Cherokees, but it was arranged that other Indian tribes might be settled on their reservation on payment of a stipulated price for the land. In the following year the Kiowas and Comanches were granted a reservation comprising nearly all the land relinquished by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, south of the Washita River, and containing about 8,000 square miles. Very soon after this arrangement was completed reservations were granted to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and before the end of 1868 a dozen other tribes or remnants of tribes were located in the Territory. No important changes have been made since that time, and the various reservations comprise all the Territory, except a small portion of the land purchased from the Choctaws and others in 1866, to which no Indian title has since attached.

By the terms of the treaties with the tribes originally moved into the Territory, it was stipulated that the United States should maintain the Indians in occupation of their reservations, and guarantee them in peaceable possession forever. No white settlers were to be allowed in the Territory, and the Government was not to interfere with the Indians, who were to make and execute their own laws in their own way. Substantially, the Indians were to be treated as separate nationalities, living within a great and powerful nation. They desired exclusiveness, and by the strict terms of the treaty they were entitled to it. But they found it to their advantage to allow white men to visit them and in many cases to marry and live among them. Instead of shutting up their country in a Chinese wall, either real or imaginary, they allowed the whites to travel through it almost at will, and they had a sufficient knowledge of the theory and practice of civilization to exact a toll from those who visited them. Some of the tribes started schools, churches, printing-presses and other adjuncts of civilization, cultivated the soil, indulged in law-suits, held slaves, and did other things not at all peculiar to the savage. North and south through the territory, there was a broad road or trail, by which many thousands of cattle were annually driven from Texas to Missouri and Kansas. There are other roads through the territory, and at some of the river-crossings there are steam ferry-boats, belonging to the Indians and to white men associating and living with them.

By the terms of the original treaties, the Government reserved the right of way for two lines of railway—one to run north and south and the other east and west. Both these roads are under construction, and the north and south line, known as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, is nearly completed. Good faith of the Government toward the companies building this and the other road requires the speedy extinction of the Indian title, so that the country can be settled, and good faith toward the Indian requires that the title shall be honorably and equitably extinguished. A bill is now before Congress to accomplish this two-fold object.

It provides that the country now known as the Indian Territory shall be dealt with hereafter as a regularly-constituted Territory, under the name of Oklahama. The usual Territorial officers shall be appointed in the usual way; the Indian exclusiveness shall be ended by opening the country to settlement; every Indian, man, woman and child, shall receive an allotment of 160 acres of land, and have the selection of its location, the land to be inalienable for twenty years, and after that time to be sold or retained, at the pleasure of its possessor. The rest of the land in the Territory shall be sold by the Government as other public lands are sold, and the proceeds shall be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian communities to which they had been severally reserved. In this way a fund will be created, out of which the Indians may establish schools or other civilizing institutions, purchase farming implements, build railways, or do anything else that to them seemeth good. The land granted to them will be amply sufficient for all their wants as agriculturists, and the proceeds of the remaining lands can supply all other desires, including a billiard-table and piano for every family and a crying doll for every Indian baby between Red River and the Kansas boundary.

At the time of the treaties with the great tribes the Indian Territory was in the furthest corner of the United States. Texas was a Mexican province, and no one could foresee that it would soon be ours. A glance at the map of today shows the Indian Territory bounded on three sides by prosperous and rapidly growing States, and the country on the west is destined for settlement at no distant period. Under the present system the Territory is a barrier to civilization and progress, and the greatest good of the greatest number imperatively demands that all barriers shall be removed. In all civilized countries private property can be and is taken when wanted for public use. A man in Connecticut or Pennsylvania holds his farm by a guaranteed title; it is for him and his heirs forever. A public improvement demands that this farm, or a portion of it, shall be taken from him; it is taken, and the owner receives an award for the damages he has sustained. In exactly the same way the Indian Territory should be thrown open to settlement, and the tribes and people to whom it has been granted should receive a liberal and equitable award. In the past decade we have had newer and clearer definitions of the rights and duties of citizenship. The interest of the United States demands that we shall no longer have any independent nationalities on our soil, but that every man, whatever his color or race, dwelling under the shadow of our flag, shall be subject to our laws, and receive the education that makes him an intelligent citizen. The towns and villages and cities that will speedily arise in the new Territory of Oklahama, when her rich acres are opened to settlement, will give the Indian the arts of civilization a hundred fold more rapidly than he now obtains them, and will widen by more than three hundred miles the path of empire on its westward way.

A SAMPLE OF CARDOZO'S JUSTICE.

The action taken by Judge **CARDOZO** in preventing all legal inquiry into the means by which **FERNANDO WOOD** induced the Common Council to lease from him, on behalf of the City, certain rooms at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, and in so "fixing matters" as to compel the City to pay that rent, affords a striking example of the manner in which that Judge administers "the law."

It will be recollected that prior to December, 1865, these same rooms had been leased for the use of the Corporation Counsel and Attorney and Public Administrator, at the rent of $8,200 a year, but were so unfit for the purpose that the former had never attempted to occupy them. Notwithstanding this, in December, 1865, **WOOD** induced the Common Council to pass a resolution re-leasing them for ten years at the exorbitant rent of $18,000 a year. To accomplish this, it is alleged, he promised to pay the Common Council $21,000, and actually paid about half of it. The resolution was signed by Mayor **GUNTHER**, partly under the impression that it was a mere renewal of the former lease, without change in the rent, and partly under a bargain between him and the Common Council that he would sign it, if the former would vote in favor of widening Ann-street—a bargain which, of course, was illegal, and rendered the resolution void. **MATHEW T. BRENNAN**, the then Controller of the City, having become aware of the facts, refused to sign the lease under this resolution, in which he was upheld by the Press of the City. Corporation Counsel **O'GORMAN**, who was then figuring as a reformer, also professed a desire to put a stop to the fraud.

A suit was therefore commenced, in January, 1867, to set aside the lease, and to enjoin the new Controller (**CONNOLLY**) from executing it. In this action the complaint set forth, as the gist of the action, that fraud had been used in obtaining the resolution of the Common Council. This, being denied by the answer, raised what is technically called an "issue," and an application was therefore made to have the question tried by a jury, *"of whether such resolution was obtained by fraud?"* By the system of delays and postponements with which the Ring lawyers have made the public familiar, this application was manœuvred before Judge **CARDOZO**, who was not only a friend and protégé of **WOOD**, but had been nominated by him in the Convention. It is unnecessary to say that when the case came before him he fastened upon it like a tiger, and never afterward allowed it to go out of his clutches.

Unusual efforts were made to get the motion over. Appeals were made to **WOOD'S** counsel, even **CARDOZO** himself was boldly told that it was improper that he should hear it, but it was "fixed" that he should, and he did, and, by his decision, emasculated the entire action. This was done very simply, but ingeniously. The issue which the complaint alleged, and upon which the case was based, was "fraud before the *Common Council.*" Judge **CARDOZO** quietly disregarded this and fixed the issue to be tried as to whether **WOOD** "corruptly agreed with the *Mayor*," leaving out all about the fraud in the Common Council—the only thing that could be proved, as he well knew. The case being very much as if a man should sue on a note made by Robinson, and the Court should direct the jury to decide whether such a note had been made by Smith. As this was fatal to the case, every endeavor was made, not by **O'GORMAN**, but by Mr. **WILLIAMS**, (who was acting as associate counsel for the City,) to procure a revision of **CARDOZO'S** action, but without result. His Honor (?) not only adhering to his former action, but inserting in the order the extraordinary direction that the issue should be tried *before himself* (with a jury) on May 4, *and that the case should stand first on the calendar for that day.*

This was a characteristic action. The case belonged on the regular calendar, and could not be reached in its order for two years or more, and then should have been disposed of before whatever Judge who happened to be then sitting. From this order the City appealed, Judge **SUTHERLAND** granting a stay of proceedings until the appeal could be heard. At this stage of the "game," as Mr. **TWEED** would have expressed it, Judge **BARNARD** intervened, (not for the first time either,) and made an order, returnable the next day, to show cause why the stay should not be vacated, and, on this, next day, promptly vacated the stay, without even hearing Mr. **WOOD'S** counsel, at the same time intimating that he had granted the order at **CARDOZO'S** request.

In the meantime Judge **CARDOZO** had adjourned the case for a day to ascertain (!) the result of **BARNARD'S** action. On the adjourned day, the instant after **BARNARD'S** decision that the other business would permit, he called the case. The counsel for the City stated that, as the issue was frivolous, they would not appear, whereupon **CARDOZO** not only ordered a judgment by default on the issue of fraud, but ordered the rest of the case *to be heard before him at the end of six days.* At this time, it will be recollected, not only was Judge **CARDOZO** holding Circuit, (the case being a Special Term one,) but another Judge was actually sitting at Special Term, and another County Judge was assigned to hold that branch of the Court during June, either of whom, and not **CARDOZO**, were the proper persons to hear the matter. In addition, the case was not entitled to a preference, and could not have been reached in its order for a long time at the Special Term, any more than at the Circuit. Before the day fixed for the trial the appeal taken from **CARDOZO'S** order fixing the issues came up before the General Term. As **BARNARD** and **CARDOZO** formed the majority of this tribunal, the case was forced on, in spite of the protests of Judge **SUTHERLAND**, the other General Term Judge, and, as the counsel for the City was sick, a default was ordered, and was clinched by **O'GORMAN** moving before the *same tribunal* to open it, which made the inevitable denial *res adjudicata.* The public indignation, however, at this was so outspoken that the matter was brought up in another way, but **BARNARD** and **CARDOZO** held (**SUTHERLAND** dissenting) that the order was *unappealable*, and so avoided considering it on its merits. On June 15, **CARDOZO** called this case, and stated to the counsel that he was holding the regular Special Term in place of the Judge (**DANIELS**) who had theretofore been sitting. The case was then adjourned, and a few moments after Judge **DANIELS**, who was assigned to hold Special Term, (and who was ignorant of the transaction,) came in and assumed his seat on the Bench—Judge **CARDOZO** getting up and walking out, a living model of Judicial veracity. Judge **DANIELS** held that Court the rest of the week. On the morning that the case was adjourned to, **CARDOZO** walked into Judge **DANIELS'** Court and took his seat on the Bench, being obliged, on the second day's trial, to interrupt Judge **DANIELS** while about calling a case, which last-named Judge whereupon gathered up his papers and retired with an air of great disgust.

Being now master of the situation, he called promptly the case for trial, overruling the objections that were made to his setting down the case before himself, and all other of the objections and many of the questions of the counsel for the City. In spite of the Judge, **GUNTHER'S** Ann-street bargain was proved; also, that **WOOD** had received a second rent for part of the premises he claimed to have leased to the City.

Beyond this nothing could be proved, as **O'GORMAN** had neglected to subpœna many of the witnesses, and had done his best to stifle the evidence of those who were in Court. To crown all, although Judge **EMOTT** and Mr. **WILLIAMS**, the associate counsel for the City, considered enough fraud had been proved to vitiate the resolution of the Common Council, he insisted on summing up himself, and in so doing calmly withdrew all charge of fraud in the case, and made a formal apology to the injured **FERNANDO**.

After this, it is unnecessary to remark that Judge **CARDOZO** gave judgment in **WOOD'S** favor for all arrears of rent, and directing the Controller to execute the lease.

The Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator still occupy a few rooms in the building, but the Corporation Counsel does not and never has. The City, undoubtedly, continues to pay the rent, but who the sub-tenants, and particularly **GRATZ NATHAN**, Judge **CARDOZO'S** nephew and favorite referee, (who occupies "palatial" offices on the first floor,) pay to, is a question which Controller **GREEN** might very well look into.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

"Il Trovatore," the opera intended for performance at the Academy of Music this evening, will not be sung until Friday, in consequence of the indisposition of Signor **BARTOLINI**. "Martha" will be given to-night, with Misses **NILSSON** and **CARY**, and MM. **CAPOUL** and **JAMET**.

MISS MEHLIG'S MATINEES.

The first of the series of piano recitals to be supplied by Miss **ANNA MEHLIG**, in **STEINWAY'S** smaller hall, occurs this afternoon. The interpretation of the programme will be commenced at 3 o'clock.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

A rehearsal for the approaching Philharmonic concert in Brooklyn takes place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music at 3 o'clock this afternoon. **MENDELSSOHN'S** "Scotch" symphony, **SCHUBERT'S** unfinished symphonic work and **HEINEFETTER'S** "Macbeth" overture are to be recited.

Dramatic.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Another performance of French plays may be attended at Robinson Hall, in East Sixteenth-street, to-morrow evening. "La Maison sans Enfants," a three-act comedy, and "Tambour Battant," a one-act vaudeville, have been selected for the occasion.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

Another Letter from Hiram Powers—How the Thin Arches are Built in Dwelling Houses in Florence.

In the interesting letter from Mr. **POWERS**, which we quoted recently from the Providence *Journal*, reference was made to a method of supporting floors by arches, now in vogue in Italy, and adopted by Mr. **POWERS** in the construction of his own villa. How these arches are constructed is further explained by Mr. **POWERS** in the following letter, which we take from the same journal:

FLORENCE, Feb. 11, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have but little time apart from my work to answer your inquiry in regard to the thin arches built here for dwelling-houses. The builders first throw up all the walls without any flooring whatever. The walls are bound, when necessary, all around with iron rods, varying from an inch to an inch and a half diameter. Standing below and looking up, you at first might not perceive a slight recess in the walls at the point where the arch is to rest. It is about one and a half inches deep, and two and a half inches high.

When they are ready to begin the arch, a staging is made all around the room for the masons to stand on. They first of all make with plaster of paris a smooth place on the walls on which to draw the curve intended for the arch. Of course this curved line presents the appearance of a bow, the ends meeting at the base of the arch at each corner of the room. Bricks, one foot long and six inches broad, and one and a half inches thick, well burnt, but not so hard as to absorb water, are brought, and plaster of paris, instead of mortar, to lay them with. The masons now stretch small cords across from corner to corner of each wall, the ends fastened six inches distant from the latter, and on the curve of the arch. They then, with trowels and brush, mix upon their boards a small quantity of plaster to the consistency of mortar, and each taking a brick apply the plaster to one end and one side of it, and instantly place it in position, where they hold it for a moment to allow the brick, by absorbing the water, so to thicken and stiffen the plaster as to hold the brick in its place.

They then take another, placing it against the wall, and the first brick, and so they go on until the four masons have projected their arch six inches out into the space, and inclined upward according to the curve of the arch. The masons now stretch their cords on the curve of the arch, another six inches out, and so they go on until some support is required, which is obtained by placing four rafters from the centre of each wall; and all meeting in the middle of the space, so as not to project above the highest part of the arch. They then place a brick or two on each of these rafters endwise, until they touch both rafter and arch; a little plaster of paris is used to stay the bricks. This done, they go on again until the arch is completed. But note—where the bricks meet at the corners, they pass one another a little at every alternate row, so as to make a serrated junction. This makes the corners stronger than anywhere else. When the arch is done, it is nowhere more than an inch and a half thick, but you can safely walk upon it, and it sounds like a drum. The uppermost or garret vaults are usually stiffened with braces of bricks from the walls toward the middle. These vaults have no floors on them.

The vaults done, we now want to fill up the spaces and lay the tile floors. The first we do with a number of small arches, deep at the walls, but coming to nothing as they approach the centre. These serve a double purpose—they brace and stiffen the arch, and also fill up the spaces, until, by using old wall rubbish, which is lighter than sand, the ground for the brick flooring is prepared, which flooring is laid, not with plaster of paris, but mortar. Thus this thin arch is honey-combed, as it were, for lightness, and it is so strong that a room twenty-five feet square is quite safe for a dancing party. But it is important that you have good mortar for your walls, much lime and little sand; the mortar should become as hard as the bricks. I have seen mortar in walls of six years standing, in Cincinnati, that I could dig out with my nails. This is not the wall for any kind of arch to rest on and against. Observe, that the curves of the little arches on top of the main arch run counter to the curve of the main arch.

I still think that if several builders could club together, it would be well to send out here for a mason who fully understands the matter. I have been told that there are arches of this description at Volterra which have stood certainly several thousand years. They are in the tombs of that very ancient city, and the arch is called "The Volterrano." I have seen these arches without any plaster on them, the bricks so laid as to present a beautiful mosaic appearance. The cost of them is very small, as you must have perceived from the above description, and they are so light as to require no very great thickness of outer wall. Yours faithfully,

HIRAM POWERS.

HENRY HOWARD, Esq.

OBITUARY.

Earl of Lonsdale.

A cable telegram announces the death of the Earl of **LONSDALE**, at the age of eighty-four years.

Right Honorable Sir **WILLIAM LOWTHER**, F. R. S., eldest son of the late Earl of **LONSDALE**, whom he succeeded March 19, 1844, was born July 21, 1787. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M. A. in 1808. In the same year he was elected one of the members of Parliament for Cockermouth, in the Tory interest, and represented that and another close borough until December, 1832, when he was elected both for West Cumberland and Westmoreland. Having selected the last-mentioned county, he represented that constituency until he was called to the House of Peers, in his father's barony of Lowther, Sept. 6, 1841. He held several inferior posts in the administration under Lord **LIVERPOOL**, was First Commissioner of Woods and Forests in the Wellington administration of 1828-30, Vice-President of the Board of Trade in Sir **ROBERT PEEL'S** first administration in 1834-5, Postmaster-General in his second administration in 1841-5, and Lord Resident of the Council in Lord **DERBY'S** first administration in 1852.

The Chamberlain's Report in Equity.

The City Chamberlain has made his annual report to the Supreme Court, showing the state of the moneys and securities in his hands on the 1st day of January, 1872, subject to the orders of the Court. The report is in detail, and shows the amount to the credit of each suit, and numbers 400 distinct accounts, and is summed up as follows:

Loans on bond and mortgage	$1,123,503 65
Moneys deposited with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company	5,410 95
With the United States Trust Company	17,186 51
With the Union Trust Company	188,598 79
With the National Broadway Bank	6,247 02
United States bonds, 5-20s	43,736 00
Hudson River Railroad bonds	5,000 00
New-York City stock	1,500 00
Total	$1,471,140 92

Payments by the Controller.

Controller **GREEN** paid yesterday the salaries of the Board of Assessors and their clerks from Oct. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872, $7,777 74; salaries Inspectors of Pavements, $1,001. He will pay today the engineers and assistants on the line of the Croton Aqueduct for month of December, 1871, $5,401 58; laborers on the big pipes, wages to Feb. 15, 1872, $20,878 75; Public Charities and Correction for expenses of that Department, $115,000. Health Department, to pay salaries, $20,000; Department of Public Instruction, $50,000; Normal School, $25,000.

A Missing Actor Found.

On Friday last, Mr. **FREDERICK MONROE**, a member of **BOOTH'S** Dramatic Company, disappeared from his home, No. 315 West Twenty-seventh-street, taking with him several valuable manuscripts belonging to Mr. **BOOTH**. All search for the missing actor proved unavailing until yesterday morning, when he was found in the area of a house in East Twenty-seventh-street, almost lifeless from the cold and exposure. He was taken to his home and properly cared for. The manuscripts were found at a place where he had left them during his wanderings through the City.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Examination of Witnesses in Washington Continued.

Mr. Schultz Narrates his Career as Pedagogue, Drummer and Merchant—A Robbery by Officials that Seemed Enormous to Him.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Custom-house Investigation Committee today was occupied, during the whole of its session, in the examination of Mr. **CHARLES WILLIAM HERMAN SCHULTZ**, of the firm of **CLARKE & SCHULTZ**. His testimony was, in the main, of small importance, because touching the reputed fraudulent practices at the Custom-house he knew nothing, except by hearsay. In respect to the experience of his firm there were but two instances when they had suffered any but the most trifling losses which the Custom-house authorities or the General Order business could be deemed responsible for. In two cases the loss by pilfering while in the custody of the Custom-house was so enormous that his firm felt constrained to make demands for damages. The largest of these two great losses was nine bottles of gin. Mr. **SCHULTZ**, having been afforded an opportunity of giving a personal account, seemed to take much pleasure in detailing his career since he came to this country. He went South as a teacher, and made more money teaching in Natchez than any teacher ever there. He left the South by way of New-Orleans, where he made $20,000 in three weeks. He went back to Europe, gained distinguished honor as a drummer for **BASS & Co.**, and came back to this country after the close of the war. At last, forming one of the firm of **CLARK & SCHULTZ**, the business of this firm required the almost constant presence of Mr. **SCHULTZ** in Europe, which accounts for his having to learn of the New-York Custom-house from other persons, and it was this circumstance which unfortunately deprived the Committee of gaining much knowledge from his very interesting recital. Gen. **BABCOCK** will be examined to-morrow.

Detailed Report of Yesterday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—In the New-York Custom-house Committee, this morning, a letter was read from Collector **ARTHUR**, in response to a complaint from E. B. **STRANGE & Co.**, saying that, since 1864, a duty of sixty per cent. had been assessed on silk crape. This firm paid the duty under protest, and claimed they should not have been required to pay more than fifty per cent. On appeal to the Court they were sustained, yet the sixty per cent. had continued to be collected.

A communication was received from the New-York Chamber of Commerce embodying its views concerning the steam-ship lines.

Several letters were read, suggesting the summoning of **TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT**, and the investigating the seizures of sugars, the owners having at law obtained verdicts in their favor, but at great loss, owing to the expense of litigation. It was thought proper to file the papers with the view of looking into the general subject.

The first witness sworn was C. W. H. **SCHULTZ**, of New-York, general commission merchant, who testified that having met with some obstruction in Custom-house matters, he was told that in order to carry on things smoothly he must *see* Government officials; he did not, however, see matters in that light; the packages consigned to his house of gin, brandy, beer, &c., when delivered directly from the ships, were in perfect order, but when indirectly there was sometimes a deficiency of from five to seventy-five per cent; he made complaint to Collector **MURPHY**, who referred the matter to the Department of Public Stores, and the reply came that the goods were delivered in the condition they were received, and nobody was to blame; on applying to the steam-ship company he found it was protected by the clear receipt of the Custom-house carman; the carman, having been applied to, said he could not get the goods without giving a receipt; on one occasion **STURGIS** and **SMITH** called upon him and said he had indecently rushed into print concerning his grievances; he informed them that he had accused no individual, but he certainly intended to put a stop to pilfering his goods; since that time every package has been delivered in perfect order. The witness mentioned that before he became associated in business with Mr. **CLARK**, $25,000 of that gentleman's property had been seized and sold for $7,000; Commissioner **OSBORNE** and the District-Attorney of New-York had a conversation with him on the subject, and he compromised by taking $2,500, and gave a clean receipt for **CLARK**; the District-Attorney said the suit against **CLARK** was instituted on technical grounds; **OSBORNE** said to the witness: "If these fellows put up a job on you, let me know;" all went on smoothly until last Friday, when **KASMIRE**, from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, came to him and charged him with violation of the law, founded on information, as **KASMIRE** said, obtained from a Custom-house officer; the firm were charged with breaking packages without mentioning the fact on their books; this proceeding was based on an anonymous communication; the charge was false, as shown to the officer; yesterday, the witness had a conversation with Secretary **BOUTWELL** relative to the subject; Mr. **BOUTWELL** said that the Internal Revenue Bureau constantly acted on anonymous communications, if it were thought advisable, but no seizures were made unless the charge was substantiated; there were in New-York what are called dock thieves, who pilfer merchandise on the wharves, even if entered to go into bond; on speaking to Mr. **WRIGHT**, a guager, he said he had once attempted to drive off the thieves, but was knocked down by them and severely handled; tens of thousands of dollars are annually lost by the merchants to protect their property on the wharves. The witness said however much may be attempted to prevent frauds the relief can only be temporarily afforded until there is an entire change in the civil service; so long as men of one political party over those of another are appointed to office, irrespective of claims to ability and honesty, so long will abuses occur; appointments should be made for life, during good behavior, and all persons who attempt to bribe or receive bribes should be severely punished; he was not astonished at these frauds; the appointments are made for a limited time only, and men want to make money before they leave their offices.

Question—Do you know any officers who have received bribes? Answer—I do not; my information is not definite, but general.

Q.—Do you know any merchants who have paid money to officers? A.—I do not.

On the cross-examination the witness said cases of merchandise had been broken open and the spaces filled with various substances. Secretary **BOUTWELL**, on witness having made the complaint above alluded to, referred him back to Mr. **TREADWELL**, the Collector of the Second District, to find out all about the case.

The Committee at noon took a recess until 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee did not reassemble until 2 o'clock, and then resumed the cross examination, by Senator **PRATT**, of **SCHULTZ**, who said the packages plundered were of liquors, sauces, and imported crackers, out of one lot which first went under General Order, and then into bonded store. One case of liquors was found to be entirely empty, and in another case there was only one bottle, the other twenty-three having been abstracted; the liquors were imported from England, Germany, Holland and France; they were all liable to be tampered with on the way; if it was found by bill of lading that goods were shipped in good order and condition, and it should turn out otherwise, the ship was required to pay the damages; the dock thieves had robbed witness of eight gallons of Dutch gin within fifteen minutes after it was landed, and while the man who had been watching for the landing of the gin had ran to tell the carman to take them to the store; he had been told by the owners of 400 bales of wool that while it was on the wharf the thieves came in boats, cut open the bales, and stole wool, and the Police had to be sent for to protect goods and drive thieves away. He knew of a case, from his broker, where $100 worth of cutlery had been abstracted from the package. It was the uniform practice for packages to be corded up and sealed at the public warehouse, and so delivered. He believed there was a community of thieves engaged in the plundering. His opinion was that his losses were over $100. Collector **MURPHY** never replied to that part of witness' letter to him relative to dock thieves. The letter was written after the loss of the liquor. He could not account for the fact how merchants in New-York could submit to such a state of things for so long a time.

Mr. **PRATT** asked how it was possible any man, or men, could break open a package or take one away without being observed by the carman, the dock clerk of the vessel and other parties interested? A.—It was possible in New-York, not, perhaps, anywhere else. A man attempted to steal a cask of brandy from my store in open daylight.

Q.—Did he succeed? A.—No, I knocked him down.

On being cross-examined by Mr. **BAYARD** the witness said the only packages plundered were those invoiced for appraisement. He could not get an answer as to who was responsible for the safety of goods on wharves. Witness knew of all kinds of merchandise having been detained a month for appraisement. The reason given for it was pressure of business or limited number of men. He was further examined by Mr. **HOWE**, at length.

The Committee adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock to-morrow, when Gen. **BABCOCK** will be examined.

A NICE CHIEF OF POLICE.

If the Chief is a Defaulter, What Can be Expected of the Subordinates?—A Few Facts for Public Consideration.

The following presents in a brief form the case against "**HANK SMITH**," Chairman of the Police Commission. The facts have been published before, and never contradicted:

Police Commissioner **HANK SMITH** stands charged with the following grave offenses:

I. As President of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, he testified under oath that at the time of the bank's suspension it possessed $25,000 worth of New-York street improvement bonds. These were not found by the receiver among the assets of the bank.

II. Among the call loans of the bank appears the sum of $69,023 38 under names of persons who cannot be found. The Investigating Committee said they believed that "such loans purporting to have been made are fraudulent, and that the names are fictitious."

III. **HANK SMITH** authorized loans on worthless collaterals and loans without security, which involve a loss to the depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank of $38,441 67.

IV. In the bank report sworn to by **HANK SMITH**, the sum of $31,011 63, being a portion of the current expenses of the bank, is, with apparent intention to deceive, put down among the "loans" of the bank.

V. **HANK SMITH** was one of the three officials who drew money from the Guardian Savings Bank on the credit of the Bowling-green Bank and appropriated it for their own uses. The entire sum thus appropriated, including an over draft directly made on the funds held in trust, amounts to $64,736 75, and it stands at present as a claim against the Bowling-green depositors.

VI. His position as Police Commissioner enabled **HANK SMITH** to obtain possession of $18,000 belonging to the widows and orphans of policemen killed in the discharge of their duty. This sum has been lost in the collapse of the Bowling-green Bank.

VII. The contributions of 2,300 policemen, amounting to $13,000, for the benefit of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, have never emerged from the custdy of **HANK SMITH'S** bank.

VIII. **HANK SMITH** has, through corrupt influence, succeeded in evading, for about five years, payment of the rent of Pier No. 40 North River, leased to him by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. He has, so far, cheated the tax-payers out of $52,316.

Yet, in spite of these uncontradicted charges, **HANK SMITH** continues to hold the position of Police Commissioner, and finds the support of the *Tribune*, which has good reasons for keeping **HANK** in his present office.

Mr. **BRENTANO** (No. 33 Union-square) has received some copies of a humorous book on the Tichborne trial, by **ARTHUR SKETCHLEY**; and he has also on sale the third number of that very useful publication, *The American Historical Record*, published in Philadelphia. This *Record* is likely to find many subscribers in New-York.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
FINE BRONZES,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS,
AND
CHOICE FANCY ARTICLES AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

The United States Watch Company (GILES, WALES & Co.) employ 600 hands in their works at Marion, N. J., and are turning out 250 of their celebrated time-keepers daily, or one watch per day for each two hands employed. Their working time is ten hours per day, or 600 minutes, producing a fine watch complete every two and a half minutes, and a little more, and even at that, are unable to keep pace with the constantly increasing demand caused by the extraordinary records the watches are making as accurate and reliable time-pieces; an instance of patient and persevering energy and enterprise, rewarded by prosperity which we are glad to see.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

New Departure.

Something new in journalism. Get a copy of
THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE.
One of the largest newspapers in the country. All newsmen have it, at FOUR CENTS per copy.

An Old and Well-tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test of many years.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Furniture.—Drawings, sketches and illustrations sent on application, by mail or otherwise, for all kinds of furniture, curtains, lambraquins and other decorations.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

For Skin Diseases use Perry's Improved COMEDAN AND PIMPLE REMEDY, warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples and sores on the face, flesh-worms, scaly eruptions and blotched disfigurations of the skin. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

The Pain of Neuralgia is Terrible.—Why suffer? When a few drops of NEURIL will give instant relief. Give it a trial. Sold by all druggists.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 480 Broadway. An American invention; elegant, durable and economical.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $80. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRUSH—STAFFORD.—On Feb. 21, 1872, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 5th-av. and 125th-st., by Rev. W. N. McVickar, **AMOS M. BRUSH**, of Greenwich, Conn., to C. **JENNIE STAFFORD**, of New-York.

DORTIC—MOTTET.—On the 10th of February, 1872, at the American Legation in Paris, by Rev. Dr. Gallet, **HENRY THEO. DORTIC**, of New-York, to **NOEMIE PAULINE MOTTET**, daughter of the late Thos. J. Roger, of Charleston, S. C.

HARRISON—STACKPOLE.—At the residence of the bride, on Monday evening, March 4, **WILLIAM H. HARRISON**, of Brooklyn, to Miss **ALICIA E. STACKPOLE**, of New-York.

DIED.

BRANDRETH.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on the morning of the 5th inst., **VIRGINIA GADSBY**, wife of Hon. George A. Brandreth, and daughter of the late Major-Gen. Aaron Ward.

Funeral on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church.

BOYLE.—On Monday, 4th inst., **MARIA VAN COTT**, widow of Edward Boyle, in the 55th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, J. T. Boyle, No. 449 East 119th-st., near Avenue A.

BURROUGHS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday, March 3, suddenly, **GEORGE BURROUGHS**, cashier of the Bridgeport Bank, aged 58 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Fairfield-av., Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends wishing to attend can take the 12¼ train from Twenty-seventh-street Depot, and return the same evening. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Bridgeport, on the arrival of the train.

☞ California papers please copy.

BUTLER.—On Tuesday morning, 5th inst., of malignant scarlet fever, **JOHN BALFOUR**, son of Henry L. and Mary J. Butler, and grandson of the late Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D.

BUCK.—On Monday, 4th inst., **BILLINA BUCK**, aged 43 years.

Funeral services from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 61 Morton-st., this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

CARMAN.—At South Oyster Bay, Long Island, March 4, **ELIZABETH**, widow of Timothy Carman, in the 90th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, in South Oyster Bay, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 12½ P. M. Cars by South-side Railroad, to Amityville, leave Roosevelt-street Ferry and Grand-street Ferry at 10½ A. M., and return after the funeral services.

COOPER.—At Middletown, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 26, Miss **JANE R. COOPER**.

CHEREVOY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 2, **EDMUND S. CHEREVOY**, of the firm of Weathered & Cherevoy, in the 56th of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ's Church, Bedford-av., near Division, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, March 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DUER.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, 3d inst., **CATHARINE**, wife of George W. Duer.

ELLIS.—On Monday, March 4, at New-Brunswick, N. J., **JOHN ELLIS**, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in this City, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, 7th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KING.—On Monday, 4th inst., at her residence, Fishkill, on the Hudson, Mrs. **MARIA B. KING**, widow of the late John F. King, and daughter of the late Philip M. Milledoler, D. D.

The funeral will take place from her late residence on Thursday, the 7th, at 1 P. M.

LEWIS.—On Monday, March 4, **JENNIE BLAKE**, youngest daughter of Jacob W. and Jennie E. Lewis, aged four months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 59 Rush-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, March 6, at 1 P. M.

NEWCOMB.—Suddenly, at Tenafly, N. J., on the 2d of March, 1872, **CHARLES NEWCOMB**.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Thursday morning, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock. Religious services will be held in the University-place Church, corner 10th-st., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—On Monday, March 4, 1872, of scarlatina, **HENRY ALEXANDER**, eldest son of Henry J. and Louisa Adele Robinson, aged 4 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 415 East 61st-st., on Wednesday, March 6, at 10 A. M.

SPEEDLING.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, March 3, **ALONZO T. SPEEDLING**, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Warburton-av., Yonkers, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave Thirtieth-street Depot at 12½ P. M.

STEVENSON.—On Monday morning, March 4, **MARION BLAIR**, wife of David Stevenson, in her 55th year.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday, 6th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 519 10th-av.

SMYSER.—At Norristown, Penn., on Monday, March 4, Mrs. **MOLLIE B.**, wife of Lieut. Jno. D. Smyser, United States Marine Corps.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, Pay Director J. O. Bradford, No. 59 South Oxford-street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 7, at 2 P. M.

WATKINS.—In Brooklyn, on the 5th inst., Mrs. **ANN WATKINS**, widow of Louis Watkins, aged 69 years.

Funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Austin H. Kelly, No. 120 Elliott-place, Brooklyn. Friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

WEBB.—At the Kings County Hospital, Flatbush, Long Island, on the 5th inst., **JOHN S. WEBB**, M. D., late graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, aged 22 years, 3 months and 5 days.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Dr. E. Webb, at Hempstead, Long Island, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 12½ P. M.

WHEELER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 4, Mrs. **ANN B.**, wife of Stephen C. Wheeler, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M., at her late residence, No. 28 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Centre-street Depot, Newark, N. J., on the arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. train from New-York, Thursday, 7th inst. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

☞ Charleston, S. C., and Boston papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours and passes off without nourishing the system. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEA-WEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up.

This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh. The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter places are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, where, on EVERY SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge. But, for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be $5.

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercules have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not: this they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON.
North-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York, wholesale agent.

PNEUMONIA VANQUISHED!

Mrs M. G. BROWN positively asserts that her GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will cure the worst case of PNEUMONIA. GUARANTEES it will do so, when everything else fails.

The MODUS OPERANDI IS ORIGINAL—passes into the system by LAWS never before heard or thought of; but laws ORDAINED BY GOD for deliverance and preservation of the human body. No being holds health or life in security who is not in the habitual use of the Metaphysical Discovery, which is INSURANCE against disease and premature death.

Enclose 10 cents to the University, No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for the METAPHYSICAL PAMPHLET, of sixty-eight pages.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, March 9, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 11½ A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws March 12; whole tickets, $32 currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars, or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

A.—AT NO. 601 BROADWAY, McLEWEE & PUTNAM'S ILLUMINATIONS, of all sorts, for signs; crystal prismatic day and night signs, most sparkling and ornamental. Call and see.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

A.—BANKRUPT STOCK OF IMPORTED real bronze and ormolu chandeliers, purchased from late sale, offering at one-third net cost. Call and examine. Bargains in china and glass.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

A.—ALTOGETHER THE CHEAPEST place to purchase gas-fixtures, chandeliers brackets, &c., is No. 601 Broadway. Come to head quarters without intervention of gas-fitters.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A regular meeting of the XIXth Assembly District Republican Association will be held at their head-quarters, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 6. By order

DAVID CLARKE, President.

CHAS. F. BRUDER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE GREAT GENEVA WATCH COMPANY telegraphed to their American agents to dispose of another
MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF WATCHES
at even
LESS PRICES
than those already sold by their agents.

The sacrifice of those goods has created great dissatisfaction among the jewelers of this City. They made a weak attempt in Court to restrain the agents of the great Geneva Watch Company from disposing of the American and other watches so far below the regular jewelers' prices.

The agents of the
GENEVA WATCH COMPANY
a few days since exchanged a portion of their watches for
AMERICAN AND OTHER WATCHES
manufactured in this country. Their object in so doing was to have a complete assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
that would
SURPASS ANY HOUSE IN AMERICA,
and even equal the
COMBINED STOCK
of the
SIX LARGEST JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENTS
IN THE UNITED STATES.

The agents of this Company are determined to dispose of their entire stock of
SOLID GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
regardless of the opposition of the combined jewelers to this manner of sacrificing watches, which they claim in the lawsuit already begun against the Company, and which will so greatly injure their sale of watches, which they sell at double their original cost.

The sale of this
BANKRUPT STOCK
we are willing to admit will be a
DEATH-BLOW
to the high prices charged by jewelers.
At the same time the
PUBLIC WILL BE GREATLY BENEFITED
in securing
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Every watch sold by the agents of the
GREAT GENEVA WATCH COMPANY
is warranted to be
SOLID GOLD OR SILVER,
and a
BILL OF SALE AND A WRITTEN GUARANTEE
are given with each and every Watch.

The sale of their goods has
INCREASED DAILY SINCE THE OPENING,
on account of the goods being
PRECISELY AS REPRESENTED.

The purchasers, of course, take them to the leading jewellers, who pronounce them to be
GOLD AND SILVER,
and worth
DOUBLE WHAT WAS PAID FOR THEM.
Every first-class jewelry house in the City has watches manufactured by the
GREAT GENEVA WATCH COMPANY.
The following are the names of some of our best watches:
BOURGUIN,
HUGUENIN,
JACOT,
RICHARD,
PERRET,
LANDOR,
and HANDRY.

These goods the Company are
SELLING AT THE SAME DISCOUNT
as the others, and they are bought by our
BEST CITIZENS.
For time and durability
THE ABOVE-NAMED WATCHES
are acknowledged by all jewelers to be the
BEST WATCHES
manufactured by any company in the world.
Part of the additional
MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH
of
SOLID GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
that the agents have been authorized
TO DISPOSE OF
will be opened at their store,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
TODAY.
In the stock there will be
GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' SILVER WATCHES FOR $6,
and
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
BEAUTIFULLY ENAMELED,
from $18 to $25.
DIAMOND SET WATCHES
from $28 to $33.
The well known
GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES,
that we exchanged some of ours for, will be sold
PROPORTIONATELY CHEAP WITH THE BALANCE.
An opportunity to secure a
TIMEPIECE AT SUCH A SACRIFICE
should not be missed.
The sale of these Goods
WILL CONTINUE FROM DAY TO DAY
AT NO. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.,
until the entire amount is disposed of.
At the rate they are now being purchased
THE SALE WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS,
unless the Company should send
MORE WATCHES
to this country to be disposed of,
WHICH IS HARDLY PROBABLE.
THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY
is as follows:

In the Fall of 1840 there appeared in the town of Geneva, Switzerland, two brothers, named Le Verrier, who sought employment as watchmakers. For days, and even weeks, they wandered about the streets of the city, asking everywhere for employment, but finding no encouragement. In fact it seemed, just then, that the business of watch-making was overdone in Switzerland, and that there was, at that time, no field for skilled workmen in Geneva.

The brothers Le Verrier, however, were not of the common stock of workmen. They had been born and brought up in the canton of Neuf-Chatel, and had been taught from their earliest youth to work at the making of watch-movements. There was nothing in regard to the manufacture of watches which these boys, for such they seemed to be, were not able to do. At last, by the favor of a friend, whom they made by accident, they were able to open a modest little shop in the Rue Voltaire, where they made the best watches they could make and sold them right and left to tourists, who knew enough to tell a good from an indifferent time-piece. In course of time, this modest establishment of the Le Verrier Brothers grew too small for their business, and they started the great Geneva Watch Company, giving the most faithful of their employes a certain interest in their business.

This arrangement worked exceedingly well—in fact, it was the first attempt at a co-operative association—until within a few weeks, when it was found that the Franco-German war had so injured all kinds of business in Geneva that the great Geneva Watch Company must sell out its stock at cost or else fail hopelessly.

THE PLAN ADOPTED.

The former course was chosen, and the agents of the Company in this country are authorized to sell at half price Gold and Silver Watches to the value of $1,000,000, which they are now doing
AT NO. 763 BROADWAY.

In fact, they are selling Gold Watches as low as $15, and Silver down to $6.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Now is the appointed time; to-morrow may be too late.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, March 5, was of unusual interest, and the general result better than of any day thus far this season. The attendance was very large, and nearly all the proposed sales were successfully consummated. The following is a review in brief of the proceedings:

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of **THOS. H. WALTER**, executor, and **HARRIET A. WALTER**, executrix of **JAMES R. WALTER**, deceased, offered at auction some sixty west side lots and gores of land located respectively on Eighth-street, Nicholas and Ninth avenues, the Boulevard, One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and Manhattan streets, all of which were sold at good figures, the total of the sale reaching the sum of about $210,000. In regard to this auction it may be stated that the aggregate realized was larger than any estimates made prior to the sale. Full details will be found below in the summary annexed, the names of purchasers of lots being in each instance appended. Messrs. **MULLER & CO.** also offered at public auction fifty lots located on Washington Heights, only one of which, however, was sold, namely: One lot, 35 by 100, on the south-west corner of Broadway, or the Kingsbridge road, and the road to Fort Washington Depot, purchased by **G. A. BROADHOOK** for $5,000. Bids upon a number of the other lots, ranging from $2,000 to $2,650 each, were received, but not accepted, and it was announced that the property would be again offered on Tuesday of next week.

The next most important sale of City real estate was made by **A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.**, who at public auction disposed of one building lot, 27.2 by 100, situated on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, opposite Central Park. Purchased by **W. P. DOUGLASS** for $47,500. The same firm also offered another similar lot on the corner of the avenue and Ninetieth-street, for which a bid of $45,000 was received, but no sale, as we understand, effected. Bids as follows for other real estate offered by the same firm were also received, but without result: Premises No. 166 East Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue, French flat brown-stone house and lot, $26,900 bid; premises Nos. 48 and 50 Clinton-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, two five-story brick houses and lots, with one four-story brick house in rear of each lot, $28,000 each bid; and premises Nos. 125 and 127 West Twenty sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, two three-story and basement brown-stone houses and lots, $18,750 each bid.

HUGH N. CAMP, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of **E. DELAFIELD SMITH**, Esq., referee, sold a valuable plot of ground situate on the east side of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, in size 49.4 by 100, with the church building thereon, known as the "Church of the Holy Light," for $28,300. Purchaser, **WM. YOUNGS**.

WM. KENNELLY, at a Sheriff's sale, sold three lots, together forming a plot 75 by 100.4, located on the south side of Fifty eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, for $12,900, over and above a mortgage amounting with interest and costs to $2,309, making the full price realized $15,209. Purchased by **LOUIS JOHNSON**. Also at a trustee's sale, a three story brick tenement-house and lot, known as No. 27 Monroe-street, between Market and Catharine streets, (lot 20.7 by 50,) sold for $6,300. Purchaser, **DENNIS MCCARTHY**. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of **FRED. SMYTH**, Esq., referee, also offered at auction the property known as No. 409 East Twenty-fourth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 98.9, with a three-story and basement brick house on the front thereof, and a two-story brick stable in the rear. The premises were bid off for $10,800 by L. B. LYNCH, but the purchaser afterward declining to comply with the terms of sale, it was announced that the property would be again offered on the 19th inst.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at public auction, disposed of the three-story and basement brick house and lot known as No. 231, West Forty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, the purchaser of the property being **WM. HEALY**, and the price paid $1,160. The same firm also offered for sale a leasehold property, known as No. 318 West Fifty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, comprising a three-story and basement brown-stone house with lot 17.2 by 100.5, for which bids to the amount of $10,500 were made, but no transfer of title effected.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, **FREDERICK C. WHITE**, Esq., referee, sold a two-story and basement brick-front house and lot located on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Avenues A and B, and known as No. 525, for $7,000. Purchaser, **SARAH O. CHAPMAN**, plaintiff in the action in question. Four other legal sales, all under the direction of **JAMES H. COLEMAN**, Esq., referee, announced in addition to occur, were adjourned by Mr. **MCGUIRE** as follows: Sale of house and lot on Forty-third-street, near Third-avenue, and sale of building lot on north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, adjourned to the 12th inst.; sale of premises No. 83 Bayard-street, adjourned until the 19th inst, and sale of two building lots on Laurens-street, between Broome and Spring streets, adjourned until the same date last named. No other business pertaining to City real estate was transacted.

In addition to the above, **J. JOHNSON, JR.**, successor to **JOHNSON & MILLER**, conducted the most extensive, and, in its results, the most successful auction in Brooklyn property, which has been held at the Exchange for months. The schedule of sale comprised two very valuable pieces of dock property, together with some sixty building lots, all desirably located on leading thoroughfares of Brooklyn. The greater portion of the property was owned by Mr. **FREDRICK SCHOLES**, and it was all sold to bona fide bidders at excellent figures, as will be seen by a reference to the summary annexed, in which full particulars are given. The total sum realized foots up $157,210. In relation to the such property it should be stated that an assessment for the proposed construction of new docks has been made on the property of $100 per foot, which will have to be paid by the purchasers of yesterday. This assessment amounts to $13,000 on each of the two pieces sold, which sum should properly be added to the price per plot reported below.

For today, at the Exchange, quite a number of auctions are announced, principally, however, of a legal character. To-morrow the sale of choice Central Park and Boulevard lots, conducted by **V. K. STEVENSON & CO.**, takes place, a proposed transaction which among real estate investors is exciting a considerable degree of interest, as the property to be sold is not only at present very desirable but the prospective value is great, and, as is always the case, the result of a sale at which this class of real estate is offered exercises a strong influence upon the market.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, March 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

(Walter Estate.)

1 lot, No. 1, s. e. corner St. Nicholas-av. and 124th-st., 29.6x113.2x97.8x25.2; B. Cohen, purchaser	$6,150
1 lot, No. 2, e. s. St. Nicholas-av., 29.6 ft. s. of 124th-st., adjoining above, 29.7x about 90; same purchaser as above	4,150
1 lot, No. 3, e. s. St. Nicholas-av., adjoining above, 29.7x about 100; same purchaser	4,750
1 lot, No. 4, e. s. St. Nicholas-av., adjoining above, 29.7x about 109; same purchaser	5,150
1 lot, No. 5, e. s. St. Nicholas-av., adjoining above, 29.7x about 118; same purchaser	4,900
1 lot, No. 6, e. s. St. Nicholas-av., adjoining above, 29.7x about 105; R. Davis, purchaser	4,950
1 lot, No. 7, e. s. St. Nicholas-av., adjoining above, 29.7x about 86; same purchaser as above	3,800
1 lot, No. 8, n. e. corner St. Nicholas-av. and 123d-st., adjoining above, 29.6x about 70; same purchaser	4,950
1 lot, No. 9, n. s. 123d-st., 64.3 ft. e. of St. Nicholas-av., 25x100.11; same purchaser as above	4,200
1 lot, No. 10, n. w. corner 123d-st. and 8th-av., 25.2x100; same purchaser	7,525
1 lot, No. 11, w. s. 8th-av., 25.2 ft. n. of 123d-st., adjoining above, 25.3x100; same purchaser	5,100
1 lot, No. 12, w. s. 8th-av., adjoining above, same size; A. J. Mordecai, purchaser	5,375
1 lot, No. 13, w. s. 8th-av., adjoining above, same size; same purchaser	5,275
2 lots, Nos. 14 and 15, w. s. 8th-av., adjoining above, each same size; J. Galway, purchaser, $5,250 each	10,500
1 lot, No. 16, w. s. 8th-av., adjoining above, same size; same purchaser	5,300
1 lot, No. 17, s. w. corner 8th-av. and 124th-st., adjoining above, 25.2x100; C. F. Kleinfielder, purchaser	8,250
1 lot, No. 18, s. s. 124th-st., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11; R. H. Arkenberg, purchaser	3,050
1 lot, No. 19, s. s. 124th-st., adjoining above, same size; H. Thiess, purchaser	3,000
1 lot, No. 20, s. s. 124th-st., adjoining above, 25x75.8; B. Cohen, purchaser	2,750
1 lot, No. 21, s. s. 124th-st., adjoining above, 25x60.5; same purchaser	2,150
2 lots, Nos. 23 and 22, n. w. corner New-av. Plaza and 123d-st., together forming plot 59.6x100.11x40.6x102.8; George H. Peck, purchaser, $4,450 each	8,900
3 gore lots, Nos. 24, 25 and 26, s. w. corner Manhattan-st. and New-av. Plaza, together forming plot 69.10x49.1x71x16.1; B. P. Fairchild, purchaser, $1,200 each	3,600
1 gore lot, No. 27, s. s. Manhattan-st., 69.10 ft. west of New-av. Plaza, adjoining above, 42.9x67.11x29x49.1; L. J. Phillips, purchaser	2,075
1 lot, No. 28, s. s. Manhattan-st., adjoining above, 28.2x about 73; same purchaser as above	2,250
1 lot, No. 29, s. s. Manhattan-st., adjoining above, 28.2x about 87; S. M. Peyser, purchaser	2,750
1 lot, No. 30, s. w. corner Manhattan and 124th sts., adjoining above, 26.7x about 98; Griffith Rowe, purchaser	3,150
2 lots, Nos. 31 and 32, s. s. 124th-st., adjoining above, each 25x100.11; L. J. Phillips, purchaser, $2,825 each	5,650
1 lot, No. 33, s. s. 124th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., adjoining above, same size; same purchaser	2,950
1 lot, No. 34, s. e. corner 9th-av. and 124th-st., 25.2x100; same purchaser as above	4,000
3 lots, Nos. 35, 36 and 37, e. s. 9th-av., 25.2 ft. s. of 124th-st., adjoining above, each 25.3x100; same purchaser, $3,000 each	9,000
4 lots, Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41, s. s. 126th-st., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x99.11; same purchaser as above, $2,400 each	9,600
4 lots, Nos. 43, 44, 45 and 46, e. s. 9th-av., 49.11 ft. s. of 126th-st., each 25x100; same purchaser	13,000
1 lot, No. 47, e. s. 9th-av., adjoining above, same size; same purchaser	4,200
1 lot, No. 48, n. e. corner 9th-av. and 125th-st., adjoining above, 24.11x100; John Chapman, purchaser	9,000
2 gore lots, Nos. 49 and 50, s. s. Manhattan-st., 98.2 ft. w. of 9th-av., together forming plot 96.5x39.10x76.9; Geo. R. Schieffelin, purchaser, $1,550 each	3,100
2 gore lots, Nos. 52 and 53, n. s. Manhattan-st., 118 ft. n. w. of 124th-st., together forming plot 95.8x44.6x85; S. V. R. Cruger, purchaser, $2,400 each	4,800
4 gore lots, Nos. 54, 55, 56 and 57, n. w. corner 125th and Manhattan sts., together forming plot 89.6x46.7x100.10; L. J. Phillips, purchaser, $1,025 each	4,100
2 lots, Nos. 58 and 59, n. s. of 125th-st., extending through to Manhattan-street, adjoining above, together in size, 50x46.7x56.4x72.7; Geo. H. Peck, purchaser, $2,550 each	5,100
1 lot, No. 60, n. s. of 125th-st., extending through to Manhattan-street, adjoining above, 71x72.7x19.5x97.10; D. D. Gorman, purchaser	5,700
1 lot, No. 61, n. e. corner Boulevard and 121th-st., 25.2x75, same purchaser as above	7,250

On Another Account.

1 lot s. w. corner Broadway, or Kingsbridge-road, and road to Fort Washington, 35x100	$5,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot s. e. corner 5th-av. and 85th-st., opposite Central Park, 27.2x100	$47,500

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 plot, with church building thereon, known as Church of the Holy Light, e. s., 7th-av., 24.9 s. of 34th-st., plot 49.4x100, building 40x95	$28,300

By Wm. Kennelly.

3 lots, s. s. 58th-st., 325 ft. w. of 1st-av., together forming plot in size 75x100.4, sold together	$15,209
3-story and basement brick tenement h. and l. No. 27 Monroe-st., between Market and Catharine sts.; lot 20.7x50	6,300

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3-story and basement, h. s., brick h. and l., No. 231 West 41st-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 20x98.9, house 20x43	$11,600

By Joseph McGuire.

2-story and basement brick h. and l., No. 525 East 118th-st., n. s., 334 ft. 6 in e. of Avenue A, lot 20.5x100.11	$7,000

BROOKLYN.

By J. Johnson, Jr., successor to Johnson & Miller.

1 plot, No. 95, Ward Map, s. s. Kent-av. and fronting on Kent-av. basin, 109½x144.6; D. K. Hall, purchaser	28,400
1 plot, No. 96, Ward Map, s. s. Kent-av., adjoining above, 100x159; Thos. Hines, purchaser	29,500
1 lot, No. 1, w. s. Hooper-st., 100 ft. s. of Marcy-av., 21.4x100; Robt. Fairchild, purchaser	1,500
1 lot, No. 2, w. s. Hooper-st., adjoining above, 20x100; Chas. Murry, purchaser	1,400
2 lots, Nos. 3 and 4 w. s. Hooper-st., adjoining above, each same size, Wm. Floyd, purchaser, $1,375 each	2,750
2 lots, Nos. 5 and 6, w. s. Hooper-st., adjoining above, each same size, same purchaser as above, $1,400 each	2,800
4 lots, Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, w. s. Hooper-st., adjoining above, each same size, Peter O'Donohue, purchaser, $1,400 each	5,600
1 lot, No. 11, w. s. Hooper-st., next lot but one adjoining above, 22.4x100, Wm. Heissenbattel, purchaser	1,600
3 lots, Nos. 12, 13 and 14 w. s. Hooper-st., 275 ft. n. of Bedford-av., each 22x100, Francis Dubois, purchaser, $1,850 each	5,550
1 lot, No. 17, e. s. Hooper-st., 97 ft. n. of Bedford-av., 20x100, Thos. Blank, purchaser	1,775
2 lots, Nos. 16 and 15, e. s. Hooper-st., 117 ft. n. of Bedford-av. adjoining above each same size; W. Heissenbattel, purchaser, $1,800 each	3,600
3 lots, Nos. 20, 19 and 18, w. s. Hewes-st., 97 ft. n. of Bedford-av., adjoining above, in rear, each 20x100; same purchaser as above, $1,800 each	5,400
2 lots, Nos. 27 and 26, n. w. corner Bedford-av. and Hewes-st., each 20x97; F. Dubois, purchaser, $2,800 each	5,600
1 lot, No. 25, n. s. Bedford-av., 40 ft. w. of Hewes-st., adjoining above, same size; same buyer	2,750
4 lots, Nos. 24, 23, 22 and 21, n. s. Bedford-av., adjoining above, each same size; Peter O'Donohue, purchaser, $2,750 each	11,000
1 lot, No. 28, e. s. Ross-st., 301 ft. s. of Bedford-av., 22.4x100; Robt. Green, purchaser	2,225
2 lots, Nos. 29 and 30, e. s. Ross-st., adjoinging, same size, same buyer, $2,175 each	4,350
4 lots, Nos. 31, 32, 33 and 34, e. s. Penn-st., 81 ft. 8 in. s. Lee-av., each 20.5x100, Henry Thomas purchaser, $1,450 each	5,800
4 lots, Nos. 35, 36, 37 and 38, w. s. Rutledge-st., 81 ft. 8 in. s. of Lee-av., adjoining above in rear, each 20.5x100, same buyer as above, $1,300 each	5,200
4 lots, Nos. 53, 54, 55 and 56, w. s. Rutledge-st., adjoining above, each same size, A. O. Bachus, purchaser, $1,150 each	4,600
4 lots, Nos. 39, 40, 41 and 42, s. w. corner of Penn-st. and Marcy-av., together forming plot 81.4x80; Henry Thomas, purchaser; $1,350 each	5,400
5 lots, Nos. 43 to 47, inclusive, e. s. Lynch-st., 100 ft. s. of Harrison-av., each 20x100; Mathias Birdwin, purchaser; $800 each	4,000
5 lots, Nos. 48 to 52, inclusive, w. s. Middleton-st., 100 ft. s. of Harrison-av., adjoining above in rear, each 20x100; Thomas Butler, purchaser; $625 each	3,125
3 lots, Nos. 57, 58 and 59, n. w. corner of Marcy-av. and Rutledge-st., each 20x81.4, Richard O'Connor purchaser, $1,250 each	3,750
2 lots, Nos. 62 and 63, e. s. of Penn-st., 100 ft. s. of Harrison-av., each 20.2x100, Wm. A Peter purchaser, $1,110 each	2,220
2 lots, A and B, e. s. of Hooper-st., 291 ft. n. of Bedford-av., each 22.4x110, Jos. Wilde purchaser, $2,000 each	4,000
2 lots, C and D, e. s. of Penn-st., about 150 ft. s. of Harrison-av., each 20.2x100, John Williams purchaser, $1,100 each	2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MEDIUM-PRICED HOUSES FOR SALE.

BY BLACKWELL & CO., NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

West 20th-st., four story, brick, 17x53x100	$13,500
West 20th-st., four story, brick, 25x45x100	14,000
West 21st-st., three story, brick, 21x40x100	14,000
West 21st-st., four story, b. s., 16.8x50x100	15,000
West 19th-st., four story, brick, 21x42x100	16,000
West 47th-st., three story, b. s., 16.8x46x100	20,000

Also a variety of low-priced houses, ranging from $12,000 to $20,000.

POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION,
Grand Boulevard and 77th-st., fourteen lots.
THURSDAY, MARCH 7.
ADDISON THOMAS, referee, No. 6 Wall-st., by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

DWELLINGS AND VACANT LOTS.
Owners of dwellings or vacant lots wishing to sell or rent solicited to furnish particulars to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. $200,000 estate funds to loan on bond and mortgage on New-York or Westchester property.

FIFTH, MADISON AND PARK AVS. and fronting Central Park.—Several well-built and most elaborately-finished medium, full-size and extra large, double-front and corner mansions; also, desirable medium and small-size houses, between 5th and 6th avs., at low figures.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 6 East 54th-st., 22x55, with stable adjoining, 14x85; plot 36x100, situated only 125 feet from 5th-av., and in one of the best streets, near the Park; will be sold at the low price of $60,000. Terms to suit. Apply at No. 683 5th-av., or No. 208 Fulton-st.

A FREE REGISTER WITH PARTICULARS of **2,000 HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS**, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—THE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling No. 101 East 60th-st.; size, 20x60x100 feet; is now in perfect order throughout, and will be sold very cheap and on easy terms; possession May 1, 1872. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FINE BROWN-STONE houses, east side of 4th-av., between 85th and 86th sts., and north side of 116th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; all improvements; will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once.
BRADLEY & CURRIER, No. 54 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone store, No. 255 Pearl-st., between John and Fulton sts., about 25x93 feet, well rented; will be sold at a price that will make it worthy the attention of capitalists. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE DWELLING-HOUSES and lots, known as Nos. 125, 127 and 129 East 12th-st., near 4th-av., each 20x40x103 feet; all in good order; their contiguity to Broadway renders them desirable either for residences, business, or for investment. Apply to SAMUEL COLT SELDEN, 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the splendid 25-foot front, four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, No. 201 2d-av., near 13th-st., suitable for fine boarding, club, or school house; possession. Particulars, FRIDENBERG, No. 492 6th-av.

FOR SALE—NOS. 30, 32 AND 34 WEST 14TH-st., 75x206 feet, running through to 13th st., to which may be added, if desired, No. 36, making 100 feet front on 14th st., and 75 feet on 13th-st.; suitable for any purpose where much space is desired. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PROBABLY THE MOST COMplete house in Harlem, located in 129th-st., near 5th-av., 176x50, full lots, three stories; beautifully finished in hard wood. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE four-story brown-stone house, on 46th-st., near 5th-av. Also, for sale or lease, No. 118 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. Possession. See list.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A DOUBLE DWELLING AND EIGHT full lots on 60th-st., west of 9th-av., convenient to Broadway and the Park, for sale exceedingly low. Will sell four or eight lots.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD and 77th-st., fourteen lots, THURSDAY, March 7. "Sale positive."
ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 6 Wall-st., by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, in 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., fully furnished from top to bottom with elegant furniture. Price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, and close to the grand entrance, two elegant houses, first-class in every respect; one 28x80 feet; one 22x80 feet. The lots are 108 feet deep.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 59TH-ST.—This splendid, unsurpassed property, 100x125, is offered for sale; to an immediate purchaser; liberal terms given. Apply to the owner, No. 70 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FURNISHED four-story brown-stone, English basement, 16.8x55, in 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; bargain. D. D. ORVELL, No. 291 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FIVE TO TEN years' privilege of altering; houses No. 113 and 115 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.; suitable location for Hotel, stable, &c. D. D. ORVELL, No. 291 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable property on Laight-st., near Canal-st. For sale at a BARGAIN. Full particulars from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story brown-stone house, in order, and all improvements; Boram-place, No. 305 West 33d-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NO. 20 Lispenard-st., near Church-st., 25x100 feet; will be sold at a sacrifice, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOUSE IN 83D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-av.—For sale on easy terms. Price $11,000.
S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT GENEVA.

FOR SALE.

The residence of the late P. F. Pistor, situated on Main-st., in the most central and agreeable portion of the beautiful village of Geneva, N. Y.

The house is substantly built of brick, contains fourteen rooms; is large and commodious; has a fine cellar, and furnished with all the modern conveniences; stable, with outbuildings, complete.

The ground contains about two acres, with good garden, and well supplied with choice fruit, &c. The whole property is in perfect order. For particulars apply on the premises, or to G. W. FABER, No. 36 Beaver-st.; or to

BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth, seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE.

A first-class residence, containing all modern improvements in their most perfected styles, warmed by Ellis' hot-water heating apparatus, and supplied with hot and cold water and gas throughout.

The house is nearly new, two stories besides mansard upper story, and hollow brick foundation walls, and built in the most substantial manner.

About two acres of high and beautiful ground is connected with the place, with large vegetable and flowering gardens, extensively stocked.

This delightful residence is situated in the town of Bridgeport, Conn., on high, commanding ground, having an extensive view of Long Island Sound and inland scenery, and is located on the north-west side of the most beautiful street—Washington-av—on "Golden Hill."

Any person wishing a home right in every respect, is advised to call on J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 81 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn., or CAPERS, DAVIS & CLARK, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A country residence, on Bard and Castleton avs., ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing. The place is about twenty-two acres in extent, and contains a gothic stone house, with billiard-room attached, gardener's cottage, three coach-houses and stabling, including five box stalls; also, cow-house. The grounds are well situated, laid out in spacious lawns and with abundance of fine and well-grown timber. Apply to L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT RYE, on the Sound, one mile from Rye or Port Chester Depots, containing about 4¾ acres, frame house filled in with brick, fourteen rooms, modern improvements; also, cottage, fourteen rooms, carriage-house, stalls for five horses, bathing-house, &c., on elevated ground, 50 feet above and slopes to the water; has valuable water and dock rights. Apply to F. J. HALL, Lyons Point, Port Chester, New-York.

A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE VILlage of Madison; sixty-three acres of land in a high state of cultivation; large brick house, eighteen rooms, large out-buildings, fine green-house, fruit of all kinds, fine lawn; such a farm seldom in market. Also, many other farms, country-seats, village houses, building sites, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, Madison.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE at a bargain, a beautifully-located country seat, eleven rooms, hot and cold water, &c.; carriage-house and out-buildings; grounds well improved; choice varieties of fruit and ornamental trees; location high, commanding fine views, with four to forty acres; possession; see photograph and list.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson, a handsome country-seat of sixteen acres; view unsurpassed, grounds completely laid out, with cold grapery and green-houses, stable, barn, ice-house, &c.; house in complete order, with bowling alley and billiard-room. For particulars apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, No. 168 Broadway, between 11 and 12 daily.

ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD T. HAINES, at Elizabeth, N. J., situated on Broad-st., North, Union and Westminster avs., containing about 50 acres, with large homestead, for sale in one body or in plots, by FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, Agents, No. 90 Broadway, or WILLIAM A. HAINES, Executor, No. 378 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 90x190 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 24x57 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESI-deuce on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, within one hour of New-York, for sale at a very great bargain; charming locality and surroundings; terms easy.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE first-class house, on the highest ground in the City of Elizabeth, with about an acre of land; house contains all modern improvements; will be sold at less than value. Address G. F. D., Post-office Box No. 5,933, New-York.

ANY ONE WISHING TO BUY A GOOD farm, containing seventy acres, with good buildings, situated in upper part of Westchester County, N. Y., at a bargain, can see the owner, for one day, at the office of BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE.—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, one hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first class country-seat, with a large water front, for sale or exchange for other property or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 NASSAU-ST., cor. Pine, make specialty (real estate, Orange, N. J.) Particularly desirable property at various prices for rent, sale, exchange.

ORANGE.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, offer a desirable house, near depot, general conveniences; well located; pleasant neighborhood; $10,000, one-tenth cash; easy terms.

A SPLENDID FARM ON CHESAPEAKE Bay at a great bargain; full particulars in *Times* of last Sunday. Owner at Cook's Hotel, No. 84 Chatham-st., New-York.

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT property for sale at Westport, Conn., in lots from three to fifty acres; improved and unimproved.
E. P. SMITH, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS, cottage, $3,500; country-seat, four acres, $15,000; also, one to twenty acres unimproved.
C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

A FINE TRUCK FARM, NEAR NEW-York: thirty-one acres. For sale on easy terms.
S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH REAL ESTATE.—Agents in New-York FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A.—VERY DESIRABLE, EASILY ACcessible country homes. For sale on easy terms; $4,325, $7,500, $9,250. S. F. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS offered those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and accessibly-located houses in all Brooklyn; prices and terms to suit. No. 271 Quincy-st., three-story, brick front, French roof, 20x42x26x100, 40 feet court-yard, and elegant piazza in front, contains all modern improvements; No. 252 Clermont-av., two and a half story, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, stoop and trimmings, 10 rooms, lately overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use, all improvements; Nos. 169, 173 and 175 Adelphi-st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 19½x46x125, all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of buyers. Immediate possession. Call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises, or address T. FAGAN, No. 252 Clermont-av.

$6,000 EACH.—FOR SALE, TWO VERY good houses in 12th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; three story, 20 feet wide, containing all the modern conveniences; rented to good tenants at $1,000 per annum. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE, WITH THE PRIVIlege of purchasing, a building suitable for a brass foundry. Must be in the vicinity of Reade, Broome, Centre and Elm sts. Address at once, stating terms, &c., B. F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE FURnished house, on or very near 5th-av., between 14th and 34th sts. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM THE 1ST of May, for about five months, a furnished house, within twenty-five miles of the City. Address I. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York City Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DWELLINGS AND BUSINESS PROPERTY.
A. JOURNEAY will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable property:

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Nos. 44 and 46, between 5th and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses, replete with modern improvements, each 20 by about 55 feet; lots 20x103.3 each. Possession May 1, 1872.

WEST ELEVENTH-STREET.—Nos. 111, 113, 115 and 117, between 5th and 6th avs., two, three and four story brick buildings in front, four-story brick buildings in rear; ground, 95.10¼x103.3. Possession May 1, 1872.

This is a valuable plot, being nearly 100 feet square, offering great advantages for improvement. Terms accommodating.

Maps, with further particulars, at auctioneer's office, No. 1 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable piece of property situated on north side of Maiden-lane, between Gold and Pearl sts., together with the four-story brick building erected thereon, now rented for $2,400 till May 1, 1872, and known as No. 9 Maiden-lane; size, 20x62 feet. Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office. No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON give special attention to the general care and management of estates, renting property, &c.

THURSDAY, March 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in pursuance of a decree of partition,

SUPREME COURT SALE

by Addison Thomas, referee, of

14 CENTRAL PARK AND GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS,

bounded by the Grand Boulevard, (old Broadway,) 10th-av., 76th and 77th sts. This property lies in the heart of the great West Side, with Central Park and the Zoological Gardens east of it, and the Riverside Park, the Hudson River and Riverside Boulevard on the west. Most of this very valuable property can be improved at once, and the position of the land is high, dry and healthy. Terms very liberal.

Sale Peremptory to the Highest Bidder.

V. K. STEVENSON, Executor,
SUSAN P. SMITH, Executrix,
Of the estate of WASHINGTON M. SMITH, deceased.

For maps and particulars apply to ADDISON THOMAS, referee, No. 6 Wall-st.; CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, plaintiff's attorney, No. 61 Wall-st.; or to V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, EXCHANGE-PLACE, BROAD, SOUTH AND PEARL STREETS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERTSON RODGERS, Esq., referee.

EXCHANGE-PLACE—The two lots of land, together with the four and a half story marble-front building thereon, situate on the northerly side of Exchange-place, between William and Broad sts., and known as Nos. 45 and 47, being together 50 feet in width in front and rear, by 96.6 feet on the easterly, and 99.8 feet on the westerly line.

BROAD AND SOUTH STREETS—The plot of land, together with the four-story French roof, brick building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Broad and South sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Broad-st., and Nos. 15 and 16 South-st., being 47.3 feet on South-st., and 60.9 feet on Broad-st.

PEARL-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-easterly corner of Pearl and Platt sts., and known as No. 225 Pearl-st., being 16.10 feet on Pearl-st., 28.7 feet on the rear, and 59.11 feet on Platt-st. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
GEO. N. TITUS, Attorney,
No. 56 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH AND HUDSON STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March, 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Matthias Clark and Jas. E. Hedges, executors of Susan Vielt, deceased.

GREENWICH-STREET.—The three-story brick-front house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Desbrosses and Watts sts., and known as No. 458. House about 40 feet deep, lot 25x80 feet.

HUDSON-STREET.—The two and a half story brick house, with store and lease of lot, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., between Spring and Vandam sts., and known as No. 315. Lease from Trinity Church to May 1, 1873; ground-rent $450 per annum. Fixtures in store are not sold with premises; lot 20x80 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON MULBERRY AND THOMPSON STS., BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF THE LATE ALPHONSE LOUBAT, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway;

MULBERRY-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the easterly side of Mulberry-st., between Spring and Prince sts., and known as No. 240.

THOMPSON-STREET.—The two lots of land, together with the front and rear three-story brick houses thereon, situate on the westerly side of Thompson, between Broome and Spring sts., and known as Nos. 57 and 59.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 71ST-ST. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under direction of Jas. H. Fay, Esq.: referee,

SEVENTY-FIRST-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop Olive-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of 71st-st., 590 feet west of 9th-av.; house about 50 feet deep, has tiled hall, black-walnut stairs and modern improvements. Lot 20x102 feet 2 inches.

R. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
(Successor to Johnson & Miller,)
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.
Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.
TUESDAY, March 12,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
POSITIVE AUCTION SALE,
By order of Dwight Webb, Esq.,
Executor of the estate of Jacob Worman, deceased,
Valuable lot on north side of 116th-st., 175 feet west of 8th-av.
Also, SAME TIME and PLACE,
Valuable Harlem house, situated on north side of 128th-st., 385 feet west of 8th-av.;
Desirable three-story and basement house, containing eleven rooms: all modern improvements,
Nicolson pavement on street; sewer connections; terms easy.
Also, two lots on 113th-st.,
113th-st., south side, 295 feet west of 5th-av.
Maps of above property now ready at auctioneer's office.
WEDNESDAY, March 13,
at 12 o'clock, at sales-room of Walters, Thomas & Co., No. 394 Fulton-st., Brooklyn;
Supreme Court sale of three-story brick house and four lots on President-st., 115 feet from Bond-st., Brooklyn.
THURSDAY, March 14,
at 12½ o'clock, at office of Josiah M. Whitney, Esq., Sunswick Terrace, Long Island City, Astoria:
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
Capt. JOSEPH BOUNTY'S SPLENDID PROPERTY at Long Island City, Astoria, consisting of 47 building lots, with buildings and dock and deep water front, adjoining the residence of Edwin Hoyt, Esq., and within a few hundred yards of the Government works at Hell Gate. This is a rare opportunity for capitalists or for those desiring sites for residences in full view of the East River. The property is accessible by two lines of steam-boats running every half hour from Peck-slip, also by Ninety-second-street Ferry and by Hunter's Point Horse Railroad. Terms—Seventy per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Maps now ready at Auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DWELLING ON 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by order of the executor of Frances Hendricks, deceased:

EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—The valuable dwelling, together with the extra large lot of ground known as No. 19 East 12th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 5th-av.; house is two stories, attic and basement, high stoop, brick, 25 by 48.6, with inclosed piazza, and has the water and gas; the lot is 25 feet front, 26.0½ feet rear, 148.4 feet on the west side, 155.9 feet on the east side, be the same several dimensions more or less.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DWELLING ON 120TH-ST., BETWEEN 1st-av, and Avenue A, at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 8, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—The very desirable three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 425 East 120th-st., north side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A; house is 18.9x45 feet, in good order, and contains improvements; lot, 18.9x100.10; party-wall east side; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

S. DINGEE & CO., AUCTIONEES, WILL sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, Thursday, March 14, 1872, 12 o'clock M., No. 33 St. Marks-Place. Terms easy.

The premises may be seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; daily. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

AT MODERATE PRICES,
New and furnished to order, with use of
PASSENGER ELEVATOR,
HEATED BY STEAM,
AT NOS. 52 TO 56 BROADWAY.
BASEMENT OFFICES,
In Exchange Court and at No. 14 Broad-st., and No. 14 New-st.
Apply to GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 52 Broadway and Exchange Court.

TO LET.—NO. 373 CANAL-ST., NEAR LAUrens-st.; store separate, if required; suitable for retail.
Store No. 373 Washington-st., near Beach-st.; storage or heavy business.
Apply to OWNER, No. 34 East 31st-st., Madison-av.

TO LEASE—IN CHARLES-ST., BETWEEN Washington and West sts., two lots, 44x96 feet. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, in the Summer months, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A STORE IN ALBANY, ABOUT 30 by 70 feet, located in the very best part of the city. It is large enough, and may be divided in two if desired. Apply to GEO. JONES at this office.

TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY, STORE NO. 4 Great Jones-st., with large, well-lighted room on next floor; steam-power if required. Apply to NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR double lofts, Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st., 50x107 feet; five-story store, No. 406 Broadway, 27.6x100 feet; the four lofts of No. 406 Broadway. Apply to A. MAN, Agent, Lorillard Real Estate Office, No. 3 Mercer-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AT low agricultural rates. Also, fine country-seats for sale or exchange at and in the vicinity of Katonah and Croton Falls, in Westchester County.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.—TO LEASE for a hotel, three large houses communicating, in the immediate vicinity of Union-square; buildings and location unsurpassed. Apply at 21 Irving-place.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NO. 53 BEEKMAN-ST.—FIVE-STORY marble building, through to Ann-st.; low rent, to let by J. D. WENDEL, No. 79 Maiden-lane.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, NO. 95 Wall-st., third floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LARGE STORE TO LET OR SELL on Murray-st. S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN WASHINGTON-SQUARE AND CLINTON-PLACE.—Thoroughly-furnished private dwelling, 27x90; lot 100 feet; in perfect order; all modern improvements; to lease reasonably, or for sale.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, BLOOMFIELD, ROSEVILLE, NEWARK.—Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; fine variety residences and villa sites for sale; farms and other property to exchange. GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 39 Nassau-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE—TO LET IN CLINton-place, near Greene-st., three story, high stoop, brick, fully furnished; rent low to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 530 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

FIRST-CLASS FLOORS TO RENT—TO private families, in the four new and improved buildings north-east corner of 71st-st. and 3d-av., each floor separate and complete, containing water, gas, bath, range, wash-trays, &c., with separate coal vaults and elevator from cellar; can be seen by applying on the premises, No. 1,237 3d-av. For terms, &c., apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET—THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY on north-easterly corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st., opposite the Clarendon Hotel, and belonging to the estate of E. Holbrook, deceased, consisting of a double three-story house, with large and elegant garden, all in good order. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to WM. HURRY, at office of Samuel Colt Selden, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

N. B.—The occupants will sell the furniture if desired.

RENT AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A GENtleman's modern residence: has every convenience; twelve acres; grove, garden, stable, &c.: one mile from depot; rent $1,500. CRANE & GLASBY, No. 215 Broad-st., Elizabeth; R. C. EDWARDS, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st. The house has every modern convenience, and is in first-rate condition. For permit to examine the house apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich st.

BASEMENT, PALOR AND THIRD floors of high-stoop private house; all improvements, No. 365 West 36th-st. AMZI L. CAMP.

AUCTION SALES.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS, Astor-place, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 5 and 6, at 7½ o'clock each evening. Sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising the best editions of ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD BOOKS, in elegant bindings. Attention may be called to Walpole's works, 5 vols., 4to; Dibdin's works, Doré's illustrated works, fresh editions; Laraber's Physionomie, 10 vols., 4to, cf.; La Fontaine's works, best editions; Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, 13 vols., ½ mor.; Dodsley's old plays, 12 vols., 8vo, scarce; Lane's Arabian Nights, an elegant copy; Pugin's Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament; Nichol's Anecdotes, 17 vols., full cf.; Montfaucon Antiquities, 15 vols., folio, original edition, &c., &c. Also a fine and rare collection of
PRINTS, ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
including specimens of many of the best engravers of the English, French and German schools. Book Plates in proof state, &c., &c. This collection now on exhibition at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY. Wednesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
1,316 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
2,455 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,508 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Landing ex. Steam-ship *Sidonian*, and ready for examination at Pier No. 21 North River.
Immediately after, within their store, 200 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of March A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIDNEY STARBUCK and WILLIAM H. STARBUCK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or for the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, is forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 26th day of March A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the VIRGIL PRICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Virgil Price Manufacturing Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it, or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS HARRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Morris Harris, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said, district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 18 day of March, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIS BRISTOL, JR., TIMOTHY R. PARKER, and WILLIAM S. HUNTINGTON, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Willis Bristol, Jr., Timothy R. Parker and William S. Huntington, composing the late firm of Willis Bristol, Jr., & Co., carrying on business in New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1872.
CHARLES H. HYDE,
Assignee, No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York City.
f21-1aw-3w-W*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. ADAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of March, 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James M. Adams, of City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
WM. G. GATES, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
mh6-1aw3wW* No. 21 Beaver-street, City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of Anson B. Birdsall, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of October, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Anson B. Birdsall, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
f21-1aw3wW* Assignee in Bankruptcy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILES.

Wright's Ointment—50 cents and $1 per box—a pure and certain cure; an old English prescription. Sold only by J. BERRYMAN Nos. 247 and 249 West 41st-st.

ERIE SCOW-BOATS WANTED.—PARties having open scow-boats in good order, to sell, will find a cash purchaser by addressing K. J. Co., No. 435 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBELIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones, best and cheapest, at S. KLABER & CO.'S, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Designs on application.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND to do plain sewing, or chamber-work and waiting, by a very respectable young woman not long in this country; lived out at home; good nurse, waitress and chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY COMPETENT woman a situation as a good cook and to wash and iron; City or country; has good reference. Call at No. 171 Waverley-place, between Charles and Perry sts.

S. & E. V. ODELL
supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as chamber-maid or pantry-maid in a boarding-house, or would take care of children and make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 513 9th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., or chamber-work and waiting; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTant woman, some family washing at her own house; can do all kinds of French fluting; has the best City reference; would go out. Call ar address No. 144 East 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and is thoroughly competent; best City reference. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; is fully capable of taking a man's place; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, as chamber-maid and to assist in the care of children, or would prefer to travel with a lady; excellent reference. Call or address No. 251 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; has her own machine; is willing and obliging; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 432 7th-av., near 34th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, waiter men, coachmen, &c., of the City or from the South, constantly on hand at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable north of Ireland Protestant woman; very good cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker; country or City; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German girl as cook and to assist in washing; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has a year's City reference. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook by a woman who understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 405 East 18th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FULLY competent and respectable girl, as cook and assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 145 East 16th-st., for two days.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED
WITH THE BEST SERVANTS
IN NEW-YORK CITY,
ALL WELL RECOMMENDED,
At No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excellent baker; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly; City reference. Apply at No. 408 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation to take care of a house during the Summer; excellent references. Call or address No. 106 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED cook in a private family or small boarding-house; ten years' reference. Apply at No. 142 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as laundress: understands fluting, polishing, &c.; best of reference. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French woman as first-class cook; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor.

EMPLOYERS
CAN BE SUITED IMMEDIATELY
with first-class help, for any capacity, at
Walker's, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, with good references, as cook; understands care of milk and butter; country preferred. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant (speaks English fluently) as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; excellent City reference. Call at or address No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has good City reference from last place. Apply at A. PELTON'S, 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; very good family cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, good baker, &c.; best City references. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; understands the care of small or grown children perfectly; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CHAMber-maid and fine washer; excellent references. Call at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.: Catholic family preferred.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 37th-st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) supply competent male and female servants for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good thorough cook and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Swedish girl—speaking English—as chamber-maid, seamstress, waitress or nurse. Apply for two days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 444 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and laundress. Apply at No. 207 West 51st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day washing or house-cleaning. Call or address No. 106 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French Protestant cook; excellent references. Call at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at 317 West 38th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestant girls, sisters, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 323 West 42d-st., rear house, between 8th and 9th avs.

WASHING WANTED—BY A PROTESTant widow, a family's or a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing, by the month or day; terms moderate; fluting by machine; the best of reference. Address Mrs. MOORE, No. 309 West 44th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and plain sewing, or take care of children. Call at 624 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by a Protestant woman; understands all kinds of meats, soups, desserts and pastry; two years' best City references from last place. Apply at No. 215 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook in a private boarding-house; will do the coarse washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 512 West 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON a situation, (talks French and German,) to take care of children and sewing. Address No. 296 Avenue A, baker-store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress who has lived out, families' or gentlemen's washing to do at home. Apply at No. 324 East 36th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, A SITUation for general house-work in a small private family. Call or address No. 183 Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at home. Mrs. LONG, No. 132 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, A SITUation in a private family as chamber-maid, and would take care of children. Can be seen at No. 610 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, propagating, &c.; can take full charge of a gentleman's place. Address R. D., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober, steady man; is a good groom and steady driver; has good City reference. Call or address JOHN, 33 West 29th-st., in the harness store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man who understands French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabian languages, and who has traveled in Europe, an engagement with a family or gentleman alone to travel; best references. Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, WITH best of reference, a situation as coachman or gardener; understands perfectly the care of horses, cows, garden, and is a good driver; low wages accepted. Call or address JOSEPH, No. 111 Fulton-st., Room No. 3, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, who understands fully the management of hot-houses, graperies, and everything pertaining to gardening, would like a place where talent will be appreciated. Address T. E. B., at seed-store, No 245 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class single man of experience; understands his duty, and training and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City recommendations. Call or address J. S., private stable, No. 55 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGlishman, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself useful; disengaged 23d March. Address H. B., Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S OR COACHman's situation by a respectable Protestant married man, one child; has had many years practical experience; has a thorough knowledge of his business. Address W., seed-store, No 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; willing and obliging; good references. Address COACHMAN, Box No 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant married man with one child; is a careful and stylish driver and first-rate groom; can furnish best of City references. Address J. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as first-class gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can furnish the best of references. Address P. F., gardener, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; will do anything about a gentleman's place; has five years' reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A GARDENer's situation: understands his business perfectly in all its branches. Address C. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH MAN, a situation as first-class waiter; no objections to travel to Europe with a family. Call at No. 200 East 20th-st., corner 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED German man, (no children,) as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call on or address C. E., private stable, 6 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and gardener; can give two years reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A GARDENer's situation; is a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, green-houses and graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best of reference from last employers. Address A. S., at the seed store, No. 15, John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a competent married man; understands green-house and graperies; will take entire charge of a gentleman's place; good references from present employer. Address GARDENER, Riverdale, on the Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE young colored man as light porter in a drygoods-store; has excellent references as to character, &c. Address F. J. WATKINS, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman with a small family; is capable of taking the full charge of any gentleman's place; testimonials or reference given. Apply to R. J. ROSS, at seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; understands greenhouse graperies and general care of a gentleman's place; good references from present employer. Address G. H., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a Protestant young man; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address A. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer; married man, no children; is competent, temperate and obliging; good reference. Address GARDENER, White Plains, N. Y., for ten days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as gardener on a private gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business. Address JOHN KALSER, Flatbush, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by single man who understands the business thoroughly; no objection to attend to farming in connection with gardening. Address J. L. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN PARASOLS and umbrellas. Apply Wednesday.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS IN PARAsols; must speak German and English. Apply Wednesday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—GERMAN SALESWOMEN, (EXperienced,) in ribbons. Apply Wednesday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS, IN CORSETS and under-garments; must speak German and English. Apply Thursday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS IN FLOWers and feathers; must speak German and English. Apply Thursday.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN WHITE GOODS. Apply Friday. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—FEMALE CLERKS IN STRAW Hat and Bonnet Room, speaking German, French and English.
Apply Friday and Saturday.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS.
Apply fourth floor. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED--FIFTY GOOD TRIMMERS.
Apply fourth floor. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

WANTED—SIX EXPERIENCED FLOOR Managers; must speak English, French and German. Apply Friday or before by letter.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO THOroughly understands the growing of vegetables and management of a cold grapery; must be married and willing and obliging. Apply at No. 76 Gold-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker. (Protestant,) with City references. Apply for two days at No. 12 East 15th-st., from 9 until 1 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HAT, cap and straw goods store; must be steady and industrious, and write a good hand. Address with handwriting and references, Box No. 2,618 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, COMpetent as nurse and seamstress; City reference required. Apply at No. 30 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Wednesday, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ONE WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly; best of City reference required; a young woman preferred. Apply at Mrs. SAUNDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS CHAMBER-maid and laundress in a private family; apply Wednesday, at No. 8 East 17th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock. Wages $14.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN, ONE for cook, to do washing and ironing; one for chamber-work. Apply at No. 34 West 51st-st., basement door.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A first-class laundress with best City reference. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 at No. 12 West 48th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTED IN a small private family; references required. Call at No. 134 West 21st-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

IRON WORKS.

GLOUCESTER IRON-WORKS.
DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y.
BENJ. CHEW, Treasurer. WILLIAM SEXTON, Sup't.
OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 6 NORTH 7TH-ST.
CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES,
1½ to 48 inches diameter.
STOP-VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS, ALL SIZES.
FIRE HYDRANTS.
GAS-HOLDERS, TELESCOPIC OR SINGLE.
Castings and wrought-iron work of all kinds for gas works.

MILLINERY.

SPRING BONNETS AND HATS NOW READY.—Pattern Bonnets, Furs and Winter Hats reduced to $5 from $15; all kinds same reduction. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Save this.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, MARCH 4, A CHARCOAL DRAWING—Maria R. Oakley, written upon it; subject, a woman reclining. Upon returning the same to No. 44 West 17th st., a suitable reward will be given.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail very WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 17.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Mar. 23.
Saturday, Mar. 9.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Mar. 30

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 30, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Thursday, Mar. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Mar. 21, 2 P. M
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC	March 30, 9 A. M.
BALTIC	April 6, 4½ P. M.
OCEANIC	April 13, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.

CALABRIA	Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA	Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, April 3, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.

PALMYRA	Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Mar. 23, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Mar. 30, '72

and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage..............$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	April 10, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
March 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 13.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM	April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) March 7.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 14.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) March 21.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Friday, April 12

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,

AT 80 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the Road is in *successful operation, and earning net more than the interest on all its Bonds.* The business of the Road is rapidly increasing. Over one thousand miles of new roads are now building connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

These new roads, it is expected, will add at least fifty per cent to the net receipts of this Company.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,

and those of the

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Mortgage of $400,000 on the land and Masonic building, at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building when completed, $1,000,000, Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest seven per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Company.

FOR SALE BY
O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 37 NEW-ST.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED
10 Per Cent. Bonds,
for sale by
George Opdyke & Co,,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's

1st MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
For sale by
John J. Cisco & Son,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS.

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Waterworks," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the SECOND NATIONAL BANK AT NEW-YORK, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 27th day of February, 1872:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,131,239 62
Overdrafts	883 62
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	114,000 00
Due from national banks	49,126 35
Due from State banks	302 45
Current expenses	5,579 91
Checks and cash items	35,440 85
Exchanges for Clearing-house	104,204 47
Bills of national banks	32,478 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	10,921 56
Legal-tender notes	289,100 00
Clearing-house certificates	75,000 00
Total	$2,148,256 83
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	230,000 00
Interest	6,869 23
Profit and loss	5,955 76
Circulating notes outstanding	262,500 00
Individual deposits	1,223,787 83
Certified checks	21,750 68
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,063 94
United States deposits	87,806 12
Due to national banks	5,523 27
Total	$2,148,256 83

I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of March, 1872.
JESSE WEST, JR.,
Notary Public City and County of New-York.
Correct—Attest:
AMOS R. ENO,
HENRY A. HURLBUT, } Directors.
A. H. TROWBRIDGE,

FINANCIAL.

97 1-2 AND INTEREST.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND

FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
GUARANTEED
BY
N. Y. MIDLAND R. R. CO.

Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING THE ENTIRE LENGTH of the New-Jersey section of the new Trunk Line to Canada and the West EARLY IN MARCH NEXT.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.
FULL PAID STOCK.
Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,037.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Montclair Railway Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1872.
During the month of March, 1872, I shall, by order, receive offers of Bonds as follows:
OFFERS OF BONDS.
Thursday, March 14—One Million.
Thursday, March 28—One Million.
A certified check for Five per Cent. of offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds in excess of the amount advertised for.
Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,902 64 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 20th day of March next.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
Great Western Railway Company.
FEB. 19, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York at the close of business on the 27th day of February, 1872:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$5,061,033 06
Overdrafts		2,209 14
United States bonds to secure circulation		667,000 00
United States bonds on hand		20,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		19,850 00
Due from national banks		182,355 52
Due from State banks and bankers		155,915 09
Banking-house		175,000 00
Current expenses		6,919 81
Checks and other cash items		27,713 64
Exchanges for Clearing-house		3,927,668 50
Bills of national banks		9,566 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		2,446 22
Specie, viz: Coin	$127,108 15	
Gold Treasury notes	211,260 00	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	25,229 65	363,597 80
Legal-tender notes		184,957 00
Clearing-house certificates		340 000 00
Total		$11,146,231 78
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund		400,000 00
Discount	$34,364 02	
Interest	12,854 16	
Profit and loss	468,827 72	516,045 90
Circulating notes outstanding		509,298 00
State bank circulation outstanding		6,700 00
Dividends unpaid		11,280 12
Individual deposits		3,466,539 73
Certified checks		3,264,109 48
Cashier's checks outstanding		100,000 00
Due to national banks		835,047 77
Due to State banks and bankers		37,210 78
Total		$11,146,231 78

I, WM. H. COX, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. COX, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Affirmed and subscribed before me this 5th day of March, 1872.
W. Q. RIDDLE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN BULLARD, JR.,
HENRY OELRICHS, } Directors.
WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF
THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE,
NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

OWNERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, held in trust by E. B. WARD, EDWARD LEARNED, PELEG HALL, C. A. TROWBRIDGE and A. H. SIBLEY, pursuant to an indenture, dated Nov. 2, 1870, are hereby notified that the said trustees having sold the Jarvis and Woods Locations, embracing about 12,800 acres, and including Silver Islet, are prepared to distribute to the parties entitled, the entire capital stock of the Silver Mining Company of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, a corporation formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and to which has been transferred the said Woods Location, including Silver Islet and the mining and other property there. Such distribution to be to holders of Trustees' Certificates, at the rate of thirty-six shares of said stock for each and every part or sixteenth-hundred represented in or by any such Trustees' Certificates; such distribution to be made agreeably to such form and conditions as shall signify the assent and ratification of certificate-holders receiving their due proportion of said shares as aforesaid to the acts of the trustees hitherto in the discharge of their duties under said agreement of Nov. 2, 1870; and shall also modify the existing certificates conformably to the reduced quantity of the estate, and as shall also give authority to the trustees to accept and avail themselves of the charter recently granted them by the Government of Ontario, Canada, whereby the residue of the estate may be withdrawn from the trust, and be held, managed and transferred by such corporation; the shares whereof when issued to be distributed ratably among the certificate-holders.

The transfer of the shares so to be distributed will be made to holders of Trustees' Certificates as appears on the books of the trustees at the close of business on the 14th day of March inst., or their duly constituted attorneys, only on presentation of their said certificates and concurrence in aforesaid requirements.

The books for transfer of certificates will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst.
EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE
NEW-YORK SECURITY
ON THE MARKET.
MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.
AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of
340 Miles Are in Operation,
and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:
CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT 94 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD, PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK, PRICE OF BONDS 93 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $13,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at my office, No. 178 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared. RICHARD L. FRANKLIN,
Receiver.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, will pay a first dividend of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS on the dollar to those creditors of said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose said claims have been ascertained and adjusted at his office, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 26th day of February, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., of each day. Dated, Feb. 21, 1872. HENRY P. FREEMAN,
Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company.
STEPHEN W. GAINES, Attorney for Receiver.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Alleghany County, Md., has this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., payable, in scrip, on the 20th day of March next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, as registered on the books of the Company, on the evening of the 9th of March proximo. The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 9th, and be re-opened on the morning of the 21st of March.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1872.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1872, on the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company will be cashed, (less Government tax) by the undersigned on presentation at their office on and after that date.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1872. No. 25 Nassau-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDING School for ten young ladies, on the South Shrewsbury River, near Sea Bright, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS. Address TUTOR, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N.Y. —Term opens March 22; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN teaching, desires a position in a family where there are young children; can teach the English branches, the rudiments of Latin and French. Address A. L., Box No. 679 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AS MATRON IN AN EDUCATIONAL institution, a lady of middle age; one who has had experience and can bring satisfactory references as to character and capacity may address A. B. E., Post-office Box No. 166.

TUTOR WANTED.—WANTED A THOROUGHLY-educated German to take entire charge of four boys from ten to fifteen years old; a liberal salary will be paid to the right man; best references required. Apply to W. N. ADAMS, No. 44 South-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—NOT MORE THAN $20,000 required. A rare chance to invest. Parties wishing to invest their capital in a good and steadily increasing business, will do well to correspond with the undersigned, assignee of the firm of Samuel Mason & Sons, who offers for sale the cutlery works, situate at New-Brighton, Beaver County, Penn., on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and Erie and Pittsburgh Railway, twenty-eight miles from Pittsburgh. The purchaser will not be put to the necessity of spending any time in preparing to put the works in operation, as they are now running; nor need he wait long for returns, inasmuch as a good and constantly increasing trade has been established for our cutlery, which sells as fast as we can turn it out with the force now employed. The party that purchases now will have all the advantage of the Spring trade, which is just opening. Address, or call on GILBERT L. EBERHART,
New-Brighton, Penn.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, having a large trade and extensive acquaintance in a safe business already established on a firm footing, which requires additional capital only to increase it very largely, desires a partner with $25,000 to $50,000 capital. Address G. M., Box No. 4,667 Post-office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE, SIXTEEN hands high; sound and kind, fit for any use; coupé and harness; will sell cheap. Apply to No. 47 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, private stable.

$1.25.—MADE HORSE-BLANKETS, Buffalo Robes, White Wolf, Black Bear, Kangaroo; Men's Fur Beaver Collars, 75 cents; Blue Coats, Army Gray Blankets, &c. Great Bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—TOP WAGON AND HARNESS, nearly new. C. LAMB & SONS., Lexington-av., corner 49th-st.

LIGHT ONE-HORSE ROCKAWAY, pole and shafts, $140. Apply at 132 West 25th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., WITH BOARD—A handsome parlor and bedroom, for a family or party of gentlemen, including piano; also, other rooms; best of references given; a few table-boarders can be accommodated.

FOURTEENTH-ST., EAST, NO. 317, NEAR 2d-av.—To let, with board—The entire third floor, furnished and unfurnished, singly or en suite, to gentlemen and their wives or to single gentlemen; also, other convenient rooms; terms moderate.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board. Lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up. Transient board, $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Watchman all night.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD AT Nos. 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, with advantage of Turkish baths, if desired; three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room with fire and gas, suitable for one or two gentlemen; $10 per week; hall, $3 per week. No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

NO. 69 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 27TH and 28th sts.—A suite of very pleasant front rooms on the second, and a small room on the third floor, with board; house and locality first-class.

NO. 227 EAST 31ST-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let a suite of rooms on second floor, large and well furnished, with or without board; gentlemen preferred.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, SUNNY AND pleasant, third story, front, furnished for light housekeeping; rent moderate. Call at No. 405 West 30th-st.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A DOCTOR OR dentist, a well-furnished apartment in a private family, near 14th-st. and 7th-av., with board, if desired.
M. S. MYERS, No. 493 Broadway.

BOARDING.—TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—TWO front rooms, on the second story, to let, with board, at No. 128 East 23d-st.; also, two back rooms on the same floor, suitable for families.

NO. 216 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a pleasant hall-room to a gentleman; references required.

NO. 136 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a second-story front room, to gentleman and wife or one or two gentlemen.

NO. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE VERY desirable rooms, with board, on moderate terms; also, table-boarders accommodated.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—LARGE HALL room, with private bath and superior board; references.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV.—BACK ROOMS with sunny exposure, at moderate prices.

NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEWPORT.

THE ATLANTIC HOUSE

will be opened May 1st for the season of 1872. It fronts both on Bellevue-av. and Touro-park. Many improvements have been made this year. The building has been newly painted; gas and bells have been introduced into the upper story; new furniture has been added; the water and sewerage facilities have been increased and changed for the better.
W. W. HAZARD, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife desire a parlor and bedroom in a private family where there are no other boarders; first-class board with meals served in the room; location between Lexington and 6th avs. and 14th and 42d sts. Address A. J. M., No. 70 Madison-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN WANT ROOMS facing the South or West, simply for lodging, in a strictly private family; location between 8th and 20th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; references given. Address C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD P. BRUFF and EDWARD CROMWELL against THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the property and effects of the Security Insurance Company, is prepared, pursuant to an order of this Court, made in this action, to make a dividend or distributive payment of twenty cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Security Insurance Company, payable on and after the 25th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows:
First, All the debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States;
Second, Judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and,
Third, All other creditors of such corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the receiver, No. 239 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on and after the 25th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day.
A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Lafayette-place, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of said Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and at the same hour of each and every week day up to, and including the 25th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM STUART,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—MARTHA—TO-NIGHT,

The thirty-third (33d) subscription night of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The management respectfully announces that in consequence of the temporary indisposition of Signor Bartolini, Verdi's opera, IL TROVATORE, is unavoidably postponed until FRIDAY next, the 8th.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 6, at 8, will be performed Flotow's charming opera,
MARTHA.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON as Lady Henrietta.
Miss A. L. CARY, M. CAPOUL, M. JAMET, &c.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
On FRIDAY, March 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON as LEONORA.
SATURDAY, 9th, GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
FAUST.
NEXT MONDAY, March 11, at 8 o'clock P. M., first time this season, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location; family circle, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Ticket Offices—The Academy; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Steinway pianos used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

LAST NIGHTS of JULIUS CÆSAR,
and last nights of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will assume, for the first time in New-York, the rôle of
CASSIUS.
Mr. WM. CRESWICK
will make his reappearance this season as
BRUTUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS	as MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER	as JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN	as PORTIA

TWELFTH JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE
On SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.
Box-book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST 12 NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.

LAST DIVORCE MATINEE,
(But one)
SATURDAY next, at 1½.

MONDAY, March 18, 200th and last night positively OF DIVORCE.
MONDAY, March 11, Benefit of Mr. JAS. LEWIS.
WEDNESDAY, March 13, Benefit of Mrs. GILBERT.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,
An extraordinary Parisian Sensation!!

"THE MATTER KING" TO-NIGHT.
ASSOCIATION HALL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

How is this?	HOW IS THIS	How is this?
How is this?	892d time of G. L. Fox	How is this?
How is this?	As Humpty.	How is this?
How is this?	226th time of the Cat Duet.	How is this?
How is this?	HUMPTY DUMPTY.	How is this?
How is this?	66th time of the	How is this?
How is this?	Triple Parterre.	How is this?
How is this?	Myriad splendors! Hosts of	How is this?
How is this?	beauties! See it! see it!	How is this?
How is this?	How is This!	How is this?

Matinées WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.
Secure your seats early.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.

AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.	EVENING AT 8 o'CLOCK.
The romantic drama, WOMAN OF THE WORLD. Also, Barnum's CANNIBALS.	The new burlesque of LUNA, OR THE BOY WHO CRIED FOR THE MOON, and the comedy of a BULL IN A CHINA-SHOP.

The "Cannibals" both Afternoon and Evening.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS

AT
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 8.
The LAST of the unique and popular concerts given by ex-slaves, purely in the interests of the University in which they are being educated. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Sale of reserved seats will commence Tuesday, March 5, at 8 A. M., at the box; at Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and at rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

KING OXYGEN TO-NIGHT.
ASSOCIATION HALL.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

HAS REMOVED FROM BROADWAY TO NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S.
CLASSES CONSTANTLY forming in all branches of music and modern languages. Also,
PRIVATE LESSONS, DAY AND EVENING.
Brooklyn branch, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

FRENCH COMEDY—BROADWAY, UNION-square, Robinson's Hall, 16th-st.
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, AT 8,
MLLE. ANNA CAVE, in the charming comedy, in three acts, LA MAISON SANS ENFANTS and CAMBOUR BATTANT, folie, vaudeville.
Tickets at Hoffman House; W. Saussol, No. 21 East 16th-st.; Schirmer's, No. 710 Broadway; Rullman, No. 114 Broadway.

"THE MATTER KING."
ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. NOTICE—The Fifth Winter Exhibition including the collection of the Water-color Society, WILL CLOSE on Saturday night, the 9th inst. Works for the Forty-seventh Annual Exhibition will be received from the 25th to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES
On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the biggest market price for the same.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, and silver-ware; and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.; private office 59 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10·30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3·00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of E. B. BAKER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. B. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1872. WM. S. O'BRIEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
GEORGE W. ELDER,
LEVI H. SANDFORD,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1872. GEORGE L. AYRES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BAKER, SANDFORD & CO., for the transaction of the wholesale grocery business, at the old location of Messrs. Geo. W. Elder & Co., No. 75 Dey-st.
ELIHU B. BAKER, late E. B. Baker & Co.
LEVI H. SANDFORD, } Late G. W. Elder & Co.,
GEORGE L. AYRES,
JOHN G. PHYFE.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1872.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,
THE VETERAN.
This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX!
NEW SCENERY,
gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources.
COSTUMES
of the different nations, varied and magnificent,
ALL NEW.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

BOX-BOOK OPEN
For a third
VETERAN MATINEE
ON
SATURDAY, March 9,
AT 1½ P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE THIRD APPEARANCE OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD
and her celebrated
LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY,
with
MR. MARK SMITH.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6,
LA BELLE SAUVAGE,
WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.
H. R. H. Princess Pocahontas....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
H. I. M. King Powhattan........Mr. MARK SMITH
For full cast, scenery, dances, &c., see small bills.
POCAHONTAS MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. & B'way.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.

MARRIAGE.	LAST WEEKS	MARRIAGE.
MARRIAGE. Every Night and SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented MARRIAGE.	THIS SEASON of the NEW SOCIETY PLAY, entitled MARRIAGE. MATINEE Saturday, 2 P. M.	Miss Griswold and Mr. Mackaye in their great characters of Mrs. Brooks and Col. Gray, in the new play of MARRIAGE.

RICHARDS' SCIENTIFIC ILLUSTRATED LECTURE to-night. Association Hall.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........MANAGER
MR. E. D. DAVIES.
THE NEW MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
THE PIRATES OF BARNEGAT,
AND IMMENSE OLIO COMPANY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....................Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SECOND WEEK AND SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR FAIRY ROMANCE
OF
CINDERELLA!
OR,
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
which is produced with unexampled grandeur, and made conspicuously charming by
SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN
APPEARING IN THIS ANIMATED SPECTACLE
This fascinating pageant will be given after
THE BRILLIANT CIRCUS PERFORMANCES
BY THE LEADING ARTISTS OF
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD

BEAUTIFUL AND STARTLING EXPERIMENTS to-night. Association Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.—WEDNESDAY.

MISS ANNA MEHLIG
WILL GIVE THE FIRST OF HER THREE
MATINEE PIANO FORTE RECITALS,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6TH,
When the Programme will be selected from
BEETHOVEN, BACH, SCHUMANN, HENSELT, SCHUBERT and LISZT.
SECOND RECITAL, MARCH 13TH.
THIRD, MARCH 18TH.
Subscription tickets for the series $3; single admissions $1.50; can be obtained at Schuberth's, Schirmer's, Ditson's, Jordon's, and Martin's, and W. A. Pond's Music Stores, Broadway, the Theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

FAIRY TALES OF SCIENCE.

"THE MATTER KING." Oxygen. Fascinating and instructive experiments.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the hall.

THE GRAND CONCERT OF THE Alanson M. E. Sabbath-school will be continued THIS (Wednesday) EVENING in Church, Norfolk-st., near Grand. New Programme.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY
REV. J. T. DURYEA, D. D.,
Under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary and Social Society, at the Collegiate Church, corner 48th-st. and 5th-av, THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, 1872, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*How to Read.* Admission, 50 cents.

DR. MATHEW HALE SMITH—NEW and popular lecture on *Old Times and Our Times,* (in curious contrast,) in the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the lot-owners of THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1871.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the library on TUESDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8 o'clock.
Hon. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL will read a paper on "The History of the Law of Libel in New-York."
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
AT
STUTTGART, WURTEMBERG,
GERMANY.

At this institute there are unsurpassed facilities for those who desire to qualify themselves either for the vocation of an artist or that of a teacher, and to acquire a thorough education in vocal and instrumental music, the latter comprising piano, organ, violin, and violoncello; also in the theory and composition of music. As a proof of the qualifications of the establishment, we beg to mention that the famous pianist, Miss Mehlig, received her entire accomplishments at the above institute. Terms for the usual number of instructions: Departments for female scholars, $46, gold; for males, $54, gold, per annum. The reception examination, for the Summer season, (commencing April 15,) opens on the 10th of April. Reference: ERNST REINKING, No. 119 4th-av., New-York.
The Administration of the Conservatory, Prof. Dr. FAISST, Prof. Dr. SCHOLL.
STUTTGART, February, 1872.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

PIANOS FOR ALL.—$200 ON INSTALLMENTS, seven-octave, every improvement, warranted five years; terms to suit purchasers. Pianos to rent. J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7⅓ OCTAVE
GRAND SCALE PIANOS.
Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

AT SCHROEDER'S AMERICAN CONSERVATORY.—Piano-rooms No. 211 4th av.—First-class pianos for sale on easy installments and for cash at reasonable discount. Pianos for hire.

WANTED AT EASTER—A POSITION as organist in or near New-York City. Address G. W. COAKLEY, No. 419 Pulaski-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY, BUFFALO, Feb. 27, 1872.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 62 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Penn., a distance of about forty-two miles. Those making proposals can make them for a portion of the work if they do not desire the entire line. H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL—$13 PER TON, HAND-picked and delivered. Send orders to the importer, WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 24 Old Slip.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Columbia College Right to Hold and Convey Land.

Restrictions on Insurance Companies—Erie to be Vigorously Taken in Hand—Bills of the Tribune, Sun and Other Ring Papers for $800,000—Mr. Wood's Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 5, 1872.

The town meetings held today in various parts of the State have detained so many members at home that there was barely a quorum present at the opening of the Assembly this morning. This being General Order day, however, their absence did no harm, as experience has shown that the fewer members there are present, the better it is for the dispatch of business in Committee of the Whole. Among the numerous bills ordered to a third reading was the Senate bill authorizing Columbia College to hold and convey lands for a site for the College and other schools connected therewith. It was amended in the Assembly Committee so as to prevent any of said lands from being exempt from taxation unless they are actually used as a site for the College. The bill to forbid any trustee or director of any charitable institution from receiving any salary or compensation for his services was also ordered to a third reading. Also, an important bill, introduced by Mr. ALVORD, relieving all persons who may have purchased real estate from aliens from the necessity they have heretofore been subjected to of coming to the Legislature to get their title confirmed.

RESTRICTIONS ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A long discussion was had in Committee on Mr. BADEAU'S bill, preventing directors or trustees of insurance companies from being directly or indirectly interested in any commission or compensation paid by said companies, or by persons insured, for effecting insurance therein; also, forbidding any company from paying to any agent or broker more than fifteen per cent. of the premium received by the company for insurance. Mr. HUSTED said the effect of the latter prohibition would be to give foreign insurance companies, which pay their agents twenty per cent., an advantage over those of this State, as their agents could allow the insured party two and a half per cent. and still have an extra inducement to work for foreign companies. Speaker SMITH thought it was time the Legislature took some action to prevent the ruinous extravagance of insurance companies, and to protect the people who paid their money into these companies. There was no reason in a custom which allowed twenty per cent. of the money paid by a man for an insurance on his house or his life to be expended in the mere act of effecting the insurance. He was in favor of protecting home companies, so far as it could be done with safety, but the people who trusted to these companies also required some protection against the ruinous competition that was endangering their safety. Mr. ALVORD could see no way in which both the people and the home companies could be protected, except by a general law in the nature of a treaty between the States, which should apply to the whole country, and regulate the business of insurance on a uniform basis. Mr. BADEAU'S bill was progressed.

THE ERIE BILL.

The Assembly Railroad Committee held an executive session this morning, but one of the members, Mr. G. W. L. SMITH, of Washington County, was absent, and no action was taken. The Committee will not be able to make any report on the Erie repeal bills today without unanimous consent, which cannot be obtained; and it is thought that before to-morrow a change may be effected in the minds of one or more members of the Committee, which will secure a favorable report of the O'Brien bill, which not only repeals the Classification act, but provides for a new election of directors.

THE "INDEPENDENT" JOURNALS AFTER THEIR HUSH MONEY.

The Tammany corporation papers are up here with a bill, backed by a powerful lobby, to authorize and direct the Controller to pay their accumulated claims for City advertising. It is said that the aggregate of these claims of the nine daily and nine weekly papers, employed by the Ring to trumpet their virtues, foots up between $700,000 and $800,000. Mr. I. W. ENGLAND, of the *Sun*, has been sent up to represent the claimants here, and it is said that he holds out to the Greeley Republicans as an inducement to go for the bill, a promise to devote one-half of one per cent. of the *Sun's* claim to the subscription fund for the erection of a monument to "our later Franklin" in Printing-house-square.

THE CHARTER.

The opponents of the Seventy's charter will have a hearing before the Senate Committee on Cities to-morrow afternoon. It is reported here that an arrangement is being made in New-York by which the friends of Controller GREEN and of Commissioner VAN NORT are to unite in an effort to so amend the charter as to retain both of these officials in office. The new Board of Aldermen also claims a right to be retained, but it is evident that no such changes can be made without destroying the whole theory of the charter. The Committee of Seventy do not propose to further argue the merits of the charter before the Senate Committee, but will leave its opponents to do all the talking. Among those who are expected here to speak against it are Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, Hon. THOS. E. STEWART, and CHAS. S. SPENCER. The only one of the Seventy now here is Hon. JOHN WHEELER, but others are expected to-night.

A NEW MEMBER.

FREDERICK KILIAN, who has been awarded the seat of ALEXANDER FREAR, from the Fifteenth District of New-York, appeared and was sworn in this morning. He will add another to the Republican majority, and will make a difference of two votes against the Erie Ring, which, according to the latest quotations, will increase the disbursements of JAY GOULD to the extent of about $7,000.

Increasing the Pay of Members—Health Department of Staten Island—New Rapid Transit Scheme—Erie—Senator Wood.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Assembly this evening ordered to a third reading the joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution increasing the pay of members of the Legislature to $10 per diem, or $1,000 for the session. Mr. JUDD'S bill creating a new Health Department for Staten Island, was also ordered to a third reading, in spite of a fierce Democratic opposition.

RAPID TRANSIT.

In the Senate a new bill for rapid transit was introduced, providing for an elevated road over the Bowery and Third-avenue. There is to be a joint meeting of the Railroad Committees to-morrow to decide upon one or more of the rapid transit schemes, and report the same to the two Houses.

ERIE.

The Assembly Railroad Committee held a three hours' session this afternoon on the Erie Repeal bills. Mr. SMYTHE, one of the members who oppose the O'Brien or Southmayed bill, proposed a compromise bill, which will probably receive the assent of a majority of the Committee, and be reported to-morrow. It provides first for the repeal of the Classification act, so far as it relates to the Erie Railroad. It then provides for a new election of Directors by the bona fide stock-holders, omitting those provisions of the O'Brien bill, which, it is claimed, gives the English stock-holders an advantage over the American. It also provides that the present Board shall, under no circumstances, issue any more convertible bonds, or increase the stock of the Company. Lastly, it provides that the stockholders may by a vote, reduce the capital stock of the Company to a sum represented by the money actually expended in the construction and outfit of the road, the same to be determined by Commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. Twenty per cent. is then to be added to this sum and new stock issued on the basis of capital stock thereby formed. From that time the Company is forbidden to declare a dividend of more than eight per cent. per annum on the new capital stock, and the fares and freight on the road are to be reduced to correspond with the eight per cent. dividend.

SENATOR WOOD'S CASE.

Mr. AMES, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the investigation of the charges against Senator WOOD, has sent his report to the other members of the Committee, being himself confined at home by sickness. The Committee have not yet examined it, and it is not known whether it will receive their assent. The report is said to be to the effect that the evidence taken on the investigation does not furnish legal proof of guilt on the part of the Senator, and therefore does not warrant the Committee in recommending any action in the premises on the part of the Senate.

PAYING THE NEWSPAPERS.

An amendment to the New-York Audit bill was introduced in the Senate, by consent, providing for paying the claims of the several newspapers that have been advertising for the City for the past two years. The *Transcript* is excepted from the provisions of this act. If the Controller has not the money to pay these items, he is to issue revenue bonds for the purpose.

THIRD READINGS.

In the Assembly to-night the bill to legalize the bonds issued by the City of Brooklyn for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, was ordered to a third reading; also, a similar bill relating to Syracuse; also, a bill providing that in case of the absence of the Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn parties to actions may petition to remove the same to the General Term of the Supreme Court; also, a bill fixing the fees of justices of the peace and constables in civil and criminal cases, and of jurors and witnesses in justices courts; also, a bill to include the Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts under the provision of the act to employ stenographers in the Courts of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts; also, a bill providing that previously formed or expressed opinions shall not disqualify persons from serving as jurors.

PACIFIC MAIL STOCK.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation agreed this evening to report in favor of the bill allowing the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to reduce its capital stock. Considerable surprise is manifested at this action, as the matter is regarded in some quarters as being purely a stock-jobbing operation, wherein the insiders will control the funds of the Company for purposes of private speculation.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Mr. TWOMBLY introduced a bill in the Assembly today to authorize the New-York Elevated Railway Company to extend its track in a westerly and northerly direction, and to regulate the construction and operation of the same. They are authorized to extend the road north of One Hundredth-street, and westerly of Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek. They may charge ten cents for any distance south of Fifty-ninth-street, and ten cents for any distance between Fifty-ninth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and ten cents for any distance north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street in the City of New-York.

JERSEY CITY FRAUDS.

The Indictments Against the Officials—Yesterday's Proceedings in the Hudson County Court.

In the Hudson County Court yesterday, the Jersey City officials pleaded to the indictments found against them. Police Justice KEESE is charged in six indictments, with false imprisonment, with illegally inflicting fines, with having failed to make returns of fines to the City Treasurer within the required twenty-four hours, with embezzling city funds, and with owning stock in the *Wacht am Hudson*, an official paper. He entered pleas of not guilty, and gave bail in $5,500.

Police Commissioner EDMONDSON is charged with having deducted money from the pay of members of the Department for political purposes, with owning stock in the *Wacht am Hudson*, and with having taken $300 from one JOSEPH ACTON for securing him a position as Assessor. He pleaded not guilty, and furnished $3,500 bail.

Fire Commissioner GREGORY is charged with having entered into contracts with three several parties, to furnish houses for the use of the Department. He gave $3,000 bail.

Police Commissioner GOLTZE pleaded not guilty to the charge of having sold property to the City for the new reservoir, and two indictments similar to those found against the other members of the Board, and gave $3,500 bail.

Commissioner BUMSTED, of the Board of Public Works, is charged in ten indictments with having awarded contracts without advertising for bids and with having an interest in the contracts of the Board. He furnished bail in the sum of $13,000.

E. L. MCWILLIAMS, Chief of Police, is charged with having compounded a felony in the case of the robbing of the law offices of J. S. NOYES, in having secured the return of the bonds without having arrested the thieves and with having taken $1,500 for his services in the matter. Indictments were found against Police Commissioners PRITCHARD, HULTON and GROSS on charges similar to those against Commissioner EDMONDSON. Commissioners DEAN and TILDEN, of the Board of Fire Commissioners, are indicted for contracting without previously advertising for bids. Commissioners GILLETT, BRAY, INGWENSEN, WELSH, MARTIN and STARTUP, of the Board of Public Works, (the whole Board,) are indicted in common upon six charges precisely similar to those pleaded to by Commissioner BUMSTED. Justice MAIRES is charged with unlawfully imprisoning JOHN H. PLATT. He pleaded not guilty, and gave bail in the sum of $500. CHAS. MAHAN, formerly a Police Captain, has also been indicted.

New Bank Enterprise.

A meeting of prominent gentlemen connected with national banks was held, yesterday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Representatives were present from Boston, Providence, New-London, Troy, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, Baltimore, New-York and other places. A plan was under consideration to establish in this City a bank with a capital of from five to ten millions, which should be the representative of the national banks of the country. In view of the prospect of requiring a competent redeeming agency for national bank currency at no distant day, this would seem to be a timely undertaking. They propose also to do a general banking business, affording special facilities for moving the crops and produce of the country, their intimate connection with the national banks in various sections, giving them the requisite knowledge to enable them to do this with facility. It is probable that this consultation will result in the establishment of a strong institution, with a large capital, and having the support of the national banks of the country to a large extent. The gentlemen spoken of as officers of the proposed bank are Hon. FREEMAN CLARK, of Rochester, late Controller of the Currency, for President, and HENRY H. MARTIN, Esq., of Albany, for Cashier. These gentlemen are well known as financiers of integrity and ability, and thoroughly acquainted with the business wants of the country.

Personal.

Rear-Admiral E. C. INGLEFIELD, naval attaché of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Senator STAMFORD, of Schenectady; Ex-Mayor GEORGE INNIS, of Poughkeepsie; Ex-Mayor W. G. FARGO, of Buffalo; Capts. R. N. LEWIS and E. ENGLISH, of the United States Navy, and Capt. JOEL STONE, of Connecticut, are at the Astor House. Gen. EMERY UPTON, of West Point, and Gen. E. L. VIELE, of Connecticut, are at the Glenham Hotel. Ex-Congressman KINGSBURY, of Philadelphia; Lieut.-Commander E. E. PREBLE, of the United States Navy, and Hon. JOHN MCCULLAGH, of Kentucky, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. CALDWELL, of Wisconsin; Dr. ARTZ, of the United States Army; Judge PUTNAM, of New-Hampshire, and Rev. ISAAC BUTTS, of Philadelphia, are at Earle's Hotel. Major W. B. DAVIDS, of the United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, of St. Louis; Gen. MERRITT, of Potsdam, and Col. JAS. W. SINGLETON, of Illinois, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge J. M. FIELDS, of Texas; Gen. E. W. RICE, of Iowa; Gen. GEO. W. COOK, of California; Judge HOWLETT, of Syracuse, and Ex-Mayor R. M. BISHOP, of Cincinnati, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. J. C. ROBINSON, of the United States Army; Gen. H. L. ROBINSON, of Binghamton, and Col. J. W. PEYTON, of Mississippi, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Judge WOODBURY, of Alabama, and Gen. JOHN MARSHALL BROWN, of Maine, are at the New-York Hotel. Col. JOHN D. WHITFORD, of North Carolina, and WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator WILLIAM WINDHAM, of Minnesota, and Senator WM. B. ALLISON, of Iowa, are at the Brevoort House.

A Mean Piece of Business.

C. O'ROURKE, a City Marshal attached to Judge KANE'S Court, appeared yesterday before Col. JOLINE, the Mayor's Chief Clerk, to answer the charge of MARY DIEGMAN, who accused him of keeping $13 50 of her's, the award of a suit by her for wages. O'ROURKE acknowledged to have received the money, and said he gave it to a man named CLARKE, who claimed it as his fee for appearing as counsel for MARY DIEGMAN.

Col. JOLINE decided that he could not interfere. Mr. CHARLES MCBRIDE, of the Excise Commission, kindly advanced money to pay the girl.

Ship-Owners' Association—A Deputation to Go to Albany.

The Ship-Owners' Association met yesterday, and Mr. VAN BRUNT, the President, was selected as one of a committee of three to go to Albany to defend the interests of ship-owners before the Legislative Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Among other interests of the ship-owners to be advocated by the Committee at Albany, are the change of quarantine from Cape Henlopen, Delaware, to Cape Henry, Virginia, and the shortening of the time of quarantining vessels.

LEGAL REFORM.

Important Meeting of the Bar Association Last Evening.

Reports of the Committee—Resolutions for Better Recording of Liens—The Marine Court Bill Discussed.

At the meeting of the Bar Association, last evening, to conclude the consideration of the amendments to the Code, proposed by the Committee of the Law, and on the proposed change in the Marine and District Courts, Mr. OLMSTEAD, from the Committee on Extortions, made the following report:

To the Bar Association of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, to whom it was referred by this Association to inquire into existing practices of illegal exactions in various public offices in this City, and to consider and report whether any, and, if any, what measures can be taken to prevent the same, report as follows:

Your Committee have met from time to time and made such investigations as were possible respecting the matters referred to them, confining their inquiries to the following offices, supposed to be particularly contemplated by the resolutions of reference, to wit: the Sheriff's, County Clerk's, Register's, Surrogate's offices, and the offices of the clerks of the various Courts.

GENERAL FINDINGS.

Your Committee find and state that fees and charges not authorized by law, or in excess of those allowed by law, are, and for many years past have been, habitually charged and collected in the offices above named, especially in those of the Sheriff, County Clerk and Register; that the fact of such excessive charges is notorious, and within the constant and almost daily experience of all the members of the legal profession; and that no report of your Committee could add to the general knowledge of this Association on that subject. These excessive charges partake more or less of the character of extortions, and in some cases can be defined by no other term.

CAUSES OF THE ABUSES

Your Committee find this condition of things to be due to many causes, among which may be enumerated the numberless small charges allowed by law for the services of the officials, and their clerks and deputies, and the great variety of statutes regulating their charges; the interpolation of provisions for fees and perquisites in general and special laws, some of which would seem to have been designed by their promoters for the sole object of increasing official emoluments, without a corresponding public benefit; the obsolete character of many statutes, and the want of adaptation of others to the present practice; the frequent sanction of excessive charges by the Courts, and the censurable neglect of members of the legal profession in submitting to unauthorized charges without objection; the political corruption extant in this City, which has heretofore prevented any redress in such matters, and the possibility of electing by popular suffrage and for partisan purposes improper persons to these offices, which should be filled only by those qualified by their education, fitness, and integrity to hold them.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Of course, it is impossible, even were it desirable, for your Committee to report all the cases of illegal charges which have come to their notice, but they propose to direct your attention to a few instances.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

In the Sheriff's Office during the year 1871 2,338 new causes were put upon the calendars of the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas Courts in this City for trial, returning a revenue to the Sheriff of $1,169 per month when Circuits were held for summoning jurors in those causes alone, without reference to his pay for summoning jurors in the Marine Court, for which he regularly draws pay from the City, or to his revenue from the large calendar of causes remaining over in those Courts from the preceding years. And, inasmuch, as it is two or three years before causes in the higher Courts are reached in their turn for trial in this City, it can readily be understood how large is the income of the Sheriff for this comparatively trifling service. It is claimed by him to be a legal charge, but upon the face of the statute, as well as the circumstances of the case, the law plainly never was intended to be applicable to the present condition of the calendars. The excessive fees and perquisites received by Sheriffs upon attachments and replevins, for poundage, keepers' fees, charges for auctioneers and advertising, oppressive exactions from those arrested for debt, all these and many other unwarrantable and excessive charges and extortions on the part of Sheriffs' deputies are well authenticated. The yearly aggregate amount of the illegal exactions in his office can never be accurately known, but must be very large.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Numerous liens on real estate, comprising judgments, forfeited recognizances, notices of *lis pendens*, certificates of Sheriff's and Marshal's sales, insolvent assignments, notices of foreclosure by advertisement, general assignments, orders appointing receivers, mechanics' and unsafe building liens, are filed in the County Clerk's office, searches for which on the examination of titles are requisite, to the great gain of the Clerk and to the great cost of the party requiring them. Of late, it has been a rule in this office to furnish a search, to any one desiring it out of its order, on the payment of fifty per cent. in addition to the legal fees, which would not be so objectionable, as a mere business arrangement, did it not retard other searches from being made in their regular order; the fact now being that it is impossible to procure the return of a search before the time fixed as the utmost limit of its return by law (ten days) without the payment of the extra fee. The law requiring a return within a specified time is intended wholly for the benefit of the public and not of the clerk, but the clerk construes it in his own favor by compelling those who are under the necessity of completing their contracts for the mortgage or purchase of real estate within a certain time, either to pay the extra fee, or be in default on their contracts, or transfer their titles without search being made. These fees for searches afford a very large revenue to the clerk, and he would be well paid for making them at the legal rates. The County Clerk's charges for copying, certifying and filing papers, including copies of opinions and returns to the Court of Appeals and certificates of Surrogate's decrees, are also almost invariably in excess of the legal rates.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

In the Register's office the fees usually collected are illegal and excessive. In 1871 there were recorded in that office, by actual count, 13,549 deeds and 15,183 mortgages, including assignments of mortgages, and about 7,924 satisfactions of mortgages, and 305 powers of attorney, being a less number than in some of the previous years. The legal fee for recording an ordinary deed is about $1 50; the charge is $2 50. The legal fee for recording a mortgage is about $1 45; the charge is $2 75. The legal fee for recording a satisfaction of mortgage is twenty-eight cents; the charge is $1; and on short and long leases, contracts and extraordinary papers, the overcharge is still greater. So that, making a fair allowance for the proportion of assignments of mortgages, it is safe to conclude that the overcharges on the instruments recorded in this office in any one year will average in the aggregate about $40,000.

Besides this, there are the illegal charges for searches, and searches done out of their order, one-half of which charges goes to the Register, and the other half to the searchers, all swelling the amount which the public is called upon unnecessarily to contribute to the support of this office. But the evil does not stop here. These exorbitant fees, together with the great number of liens now existing on real estate, impede its transfer, and seriously affect its marketable value. Persons will not as freely purchase land, or deal in it, when it is subject to such burdensome exactions.

Certain searchers are retained in the Register's office through every administration, who, by reason of their experience and peculiar facilities in the way of private indices, which they claim to own, are deemed necessary to the prompt and careful transaction of its business.

While it is admitted that these gentlemen, in view of the large interests depending upon the faithful discharge of their duties, and by reason of their long experience and well-established reputations as careful searchers, ought to be retained in the office at fair salaries, there is still no ground for their being retained at so great an expense to the public as at present, and if their services are absolutely and at all events necessary to secure the safe transmission of titles, a new system of recording and indexing had better be devised at once. As before remarked, the Register receives one-half the fees for searches and the searchers the other half. His revenue from this source cannot be much less than from $20,000 to $30,000 per annum, which, added to his illegal fees for recording, amounts to from $60,000 to $70,000 per annum.

RECORD COMMISSION.

An act was passed by the Legislature in 1855, (Laws of 1855, chapter 407,) appointing four gentlemen Commissioners of Records for the City and County of New-York, "with full powers to examine into the condition of the records, documents, maps and indices in the offices of the Clerk, Register and Surrogate in said City and County, and to have the same copied and printed in such form and to such an extent as they may deem proper, and to do such further acts for the preservation and *convenient examination of the same as the public may require*. Said Clerk, Register and Surrogate shall be *ex officio* Commissioners in reference to their respective offices." The Commissioners were to receive no compensation, and the necessary expenses incurred by them were provided to be paid by the County Treasurer.

The printing of the indices authorized by this act was completed during the year 1856 at an expense to the county of about $600,000. There were printed of these indices 28,000 volumes of grantors, 24,000 of grantees, 25,000 of judgments, 8,000 of *lis pendens*, and 1,000 of Sheriff's and Marshal's sales, in all 86,000 volumes, which were stored at No. 39 Liberty-street, at an expense of $600 per annum, exclusive of the insurance and keeper's fees, where, with the exception of the few volumes sold, they have since remained with little or no benefit to the public. About one-fourth of them are bound. Whether because the Clerk, Register and Surrogate were *ex-officio* Commissioners and interested in a measure in repressing the distribution of these indices, or because the price put upon them has been too high, certain it is that nearly all of them remain still stored where they were first placed, and are not accessible to the public or profession, except at a cost of $100 per set for the *lis pendens*, $5 per volume for the index of Sheriff's and Marshal's sales, $7 per volume for the set of fifty-two volumes of indices of conveyances, while the indices of judgments, having now become of little or no value except as waste paper, are sold at from $20 to $30 per entire set. It is presumed that the indices of conveyances will some day also be disposed of for waste paper, when we shall have such an improved system of recording and indexing as to render them valueless. When it is further considered that there is a custodian of these books, whose bill will some day have to be audited, and that the expense of their contemplated removal to rooms in the new Court-house has been estimated at $1,000, and, still further, that the Controller has declined to pay any more bills contracted for these books, your Committee think themselves justified in suggesting that an act of the Legislature be at once passed, providing for the sale of a large portion of them, in single sets, to the highest bidder.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

Great complaints have been made in years past, and with reason, of the excessive fees and charges levied on all estates administered in the Surrogate's Office, and while it is fair to say great improvements have been made in the conduct of this office under its present administration, there is still room for reform. During the present year, since the appointment of this Committee, an estate was appraised in that office for $366,756, the appraisement consisting of two written pages, and the bill rendered to one of your Committee, who was proctor in the case from the Surrogate's office, for such appraisement, amounted to $748 10, being a fifth of one per cent. of the appraised value of the property, and $14 60 for other fees. Upon a note being sent to the Surrogate's office requesting the items of the charges, the proctor for the estate was informed that the bill had been rendered under a mistake, and another bill was returned for the same service of $368 50, (or one-tenth of one per cent.,) accompanied by a letter stating that the bill was made out according to the custom of the office for the past fifteen years, and that in addition the appraisers usually charge $10 for a copy of the appraisement. A letter was afterward received from the Surrogate's chief clerk announcing that, "as there appears to be dissatisfaction with the rate of one-tenth of one per cent., which he (the Surrogate) understands is charged by appraisers under the statute, (as a reasonable compensation,) he has made an order that hereafter no appraiser shall, in cases of estates over $20,000, charge more than one-twentieth of one per cent. of the appraised value."

When it is considered that the appraisers are appointed by the Surrogate, and entitled only to a "reasonable compensation for their services, to be allowed by the Surrogate," (2 R. S., 82,) it cannot but be supposed that he has been cognizant of the charges heretofore made by the appraisers in his office, and approved of them. Fifty dollars would be a liberal compensation for the appraisers in almost any case. Their duties being without personal liability, there is no theory upon which they should receive a percentage, while copies of inventories should be charged for by the folio at the legal rates. In the country it is customary for the Surrogate to appoint an appraiser of his own motion, and another nominated by the representatives of the deceased, and the two are usually paid a few dollars for their services. This, your Committee understand, was the practice in the New-York Surrogate's Court until after the administration of the late Surrogate BRADFORD, and there is no good reason why it should not be continued. The Surrogate's office is constituted for the care of sacred trusts; and widows and orphans frequently confide to it the entire business of settling their estates, without the intervention of an attorney, and this office should, of all others, be without reproach.

TAX AND ASSESSMENT OFFICE.

In the Tax and Assessment offices the books are so kept that none but experts, or those familiar with them, can make searches for unpaid taxes and assessments and sales, and the charges for the same are excessive, there being a monopoly of the business by a few persons, whose incomes are said to be quite large from this source. With the gentlemen who have built up this business through many years' service and attention, there is no cause of complaint, it being their own private business, for which they are entitled to charge what the public are willing to pay them. But all searches in these offices should be made, without charge, by a salaried clerk especially appointed for the purpose; so that any one can at once, without expense to himself, be informed whether his property is subject to any taxes or assessments. The present usual charge for searches for taxes, assessments and sales on each lot of land is from $7 to $12.

MARINE AND DISTRICT COURTS.

The charges in the Marine and City District Courts, especially in the latter, are illegal and excessive, and bear heavily upon the poorer classes. A trial fee is always demanded in advance by these Courts, but rarely repaid, although no trial takes place. Several dollars are usually charged on issuing process on summary proceedings, contrary to law. The law requiring the summons in the District Courts to be served by a Marshal is unnecessary, and should be repealed. There is no reason why an exception in the manner of the service of a summons should be made as to these Courts.

THE LAW UPON THE SUBJECT.

There is a provision in the statutes that "No Judge, Justice, Sheriff, or other officer whatsoever, or other person to whom any fees or compensation shall be allowed by law for any service, shall take or receive any other or greater fee or reward for such service but such as is or shall be allowed by the laws of this State." (2 R. S. 650, Sec. 5.) By the seventh section of the same title a violation of this provision is declared a misdemeanor; and by the eighth section it is made the duty of every Court at which a Grand Jury shall be summoned to charge such Jury specially to inquire into any violations of law by public officers in that behalf.

Your Committee soon after their appointment caused to be collated certain of the statutes regulating the fees and charges of the various officials, and submit the same with this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your Committee, after much deliberation, recommend the following measures as, in their opinion, best adapted to protect lawyers and the public from the abuses complained of:

First—The preparation and adoption by the Legislature at once of a new Fee bill for all the offices above named, making it uniform for the State, and the repeal at the same time, of all the existing statutes relating to the fees and perquisites of those offices, with suitable provisions for enforcing conformity to such new Fee bill.

Second—All said offices to be salaried, and, so far as practicable, fees abolished; but when fees are retained, they to be as small as the services will warrant, and in the more important offices be paid to a person specially designated to receive them, give receipts therefor, and pay them over into the public Treasury. In this manner it will soon be found what offices are self-supporting, and what reduction or increase of charges is proper.

Third—For the purpose of facilitating the transfer of titles to real estate and lessening the expenses thereof, the following changes to be made: 1. The number and duration of liens on real estate to be materially reduced. 2. All such liens, and also wills and decrees affecting real property, to be recorded in the same office in each county where deeds are now recorded; and no judgment hereafter recovered, or other lien hereafter created, to be operative as such until the same, or a transcript or a notice thereof be filed in the recording office.

Fourth—The new Fee bill, when enacted, to be printed in convenient form by this Association, which should pledge itself to prosecute all infractions of its provisions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
SAML. J. GLASSEY,
BERNARD ROELKER,
GEORGE W. PARSONS,
} Committeee.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

Mr. GLASSY made a minority report substantially in accordance with the majority report, but going into some further particulars as to the Sheriff's office and the District Courts.

A letter from Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM was also read by Mr. OLMSTEAD, showing that Col. HALPINE'S income during the first year of his incumbency as Register was $80,000, and three searchers had $6,000 per annum each. At the same time he claimed that in his own case he had been able to keep down charges to the legal rates, and that it was in the power of all the lawyers by a little firmness to keep the charges down to the legal limits.

Mr. C. VAN SANTVOORD also presented a minority report as to the Sheriff's fees, especially on attachments on property and vessels. He recommends a more generous but more exact legal charge on seizure, and differs from the Committee in their recommendation that the Bar Association pledge itself to the prosecution of officers against the new Fee bill. A new and clear Fee bill, and a public sentiment sustaining each lawyer in refusing to pay more than the amount authorized by it, were the best remedies. All the reports were accepted.

Mr. OLMSTEAD offered two resolutions—the first for a reference to a special committee of a simplification of liens on real estate, and to devise some better means of recording and indexing liens.

Mr. NICOLL moved its reference to the Committee on Legal Reform, and Mr. OLMSTEAD accepted this as an amendment. There was some discussion on it, by which it appeared that this matter was now before that Committee. The reference was ordered.

Mr. OLMSTEAD'S second resolution recommends legislation for the sale of the bound volumes of printed indices, made in 1855, at auction, and also to make provision for the deposit of a reasonable number of such sets in the public libraries in this State.

This resolution was adopted.

The acts as to the Marine and District Bar Association Courts were then taken up. Mr. OLNEY called up the Marine Court act and moved its adoption, with an amendment.

Mr. ROELKER moved that it be taken up section by section. Carried.

The first section, abolishing the Marine Court and establishing a Municipal Court of the City of New-York, was adopted. The second section, conferring on the new Court the powers of the present Marine Court, was also adopted.

The third section provides for the appointment by the Mayor of the Judges. Mr. OLNEY moved that an amendment be added providing for the qualifications of the Justices—that they be reputable counselors of five years' standing, citizens and residents of New-York. Adopted.

Mr. GLASSY moved the amendment of the section by substituting for the Mayor as the appointing power the Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Some discussion arose as to the constitutionality of conferring such a power on the Judge of a Court, Mr. GLASSY, Gen. FOSTER, Mr. OLNEY and Mr. NASH taking part in it. The amendment was lost. Mr. COUDERT proposed election instead of appointment. Lost almost unanimously. The original third section was then carried.

The fourth section, limiting the salary of the Justices to $8,000, without fees, and the fifth section, authorizing the filling of vacancies by the Mayor, were adopted.

The sixth section, providing for a Clerk and Assistant Clerks was adopted, with an amendment making the Clerk appointed by the Judges, and limiting the number of assistants to six.

The seventh section, providing for the suspension and impeachment of a Judge by the Mayor, and his trial before the Superior Court, was adopted.

The sixth section was, after considerable discussion, amended so as to make the Clerk removable at the pleasure of the Court.

The eighth section, as amended, gives the appointment of the officers to the Courts.

The ninth forbids the Clerks and officers any perquisites.

The tenth section was amended by Mr. PRICE so as to make all summonses issuable without fees, and returnable within five days after service, and to be served by any person of competent authority, but the amendment was laid on the table, and the original section simply forbidding the exaction of fees on the issuing of process was passed.

Sections 11 and 12, providing for references, and making the present practice applicable to the new Court, were adopted.

The thirteenth section, providing for a General Term by not less than three Justices was also adopted, though objection was made to any General Term at all.

The fourteenth, section relating to stenographers' fees, was passed.

The fifteenth section was stricken out, and the rest, only relating to the transfer of business, were also adopted.

The bill having been examined by sections, a motion was made by Mr. OLMSTEAD to refer back the bill to the Committee on Legislation. A demand was made for the purpose of the change.

Mr. OLNEY, from the Committee, replied that the object of the bill was to get a better Court than the present Court. For that purpose they had introduced the feature of appointment instead of election. Again, they had sought to remove the question of salaries from the Board of Supervisors, a political body, and make them independent.

Mr. PRICE opposed the bill, as one merely to remove Justices, some of whom were at least fit to adorn that Bench. It was not at all sure that a future Mayor would select the best talent.

The whole bill was referred back to the Committee, and after a little further discussion the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Payment of pensions was continued by Col. DOTY yesterday.

A supposed case of small-pox created a panic in Special Sessions yesterday.

Last evening the Hibernians met and perfected arrangements for the parade on the 18th inst.

The basters in CARHART, WHITFORD & Co.'s establishment, in Hudson-street, are on a strike.

Mrs. L. J. MILLER, aged sixty, was found dead on the floor of her room, at No. 53 Ludlow-street, yesterday.

County Auditor EARLE yesterday paid off all the poll clerks engaged at the last election from the First to the Fifteenth Wards inclusive.

ELLEN BOWMAN was seriously injured yesterday by falling out of the third story window of her residence, No. 1,849 Third-avenue.

MARY MOORE, a servant employed at No. 22 Charlton-street, was dangerously burned yesterday by her clothes accidentally taking fire.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, the admiralty calendar was called by Judge BLATCHFORD, and cases set down for trial.

Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, Pastor of the Duane-street Methodist Episcopal Church, received a donation from his congregation last night of $200.

JOHN O'MAHONY lectured at Cooper Institute, last evening, on "Ireland's Revolutionary Struggle from 1848 to 1872." Gen. W. G. HALPIN presided.

The Colored Young Men's Christian Association have elected E. V. C. EATO, President, D. A. STORMS, Recording Secretary, and HENRY CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer.

JAMES O'CONNER and JOHN COMERFORD were committed by Justice SHANDLEY at Essex Market, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch from HENRY F. GNIEF.

A meeting of the Twenty-first District Grant Club was held last evening. Resolutions were passed sympathizing with the family of their late member, ALLAN COOPER.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the bedding store of PATRICK CONAGHAN, in the basement of No. 116 Sixth-avenue, resulting in $600 damage to building and contents.

The Photographic section of the American Institute last evening nominated for officers: H. J. NEWTON, President; William Kurtz and D. C. Chapman, Vice-Presidents; and O. G. Mason, Secretary.

A large delegation of the Committee of Ninety leave for Albany today to urge upon the Legislature the passage of the bill prepared by the Committee to provide rapid transit for the citizens of New-York.

Nine up-town Democratic organizations met last evening and formed an association called the Twenty-first Ward Democratic Convention, with a view to promote the interests of their party in the district.

An unknown German, aged forty-five, apparently intoxicated, was brought to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house yesterday afternoon. Soon after the man became unconscious and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS PERRY, of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, died yesterday from injuries said to have been inflicted by THOMAS CARROLL, a blacksmith. A warrant has been issued for CARROLL'S arrest.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the petit jury for the trial of criminal cases was called before Judge BENEDICT. It is understood that JAMES IRVING'S case will be called and set down for trial today.

WM. LYONS, aged seventeen, of No. 52 Mulberry-street, was committed to the Tombs on the 14th ult. on a charge of burglary. While in the prison, the lad was taken ill, and lingered until Monday evening, when death ensued.

The joint committee engaged in the work of revising and modifying the rates of storage for bonded warehouses have completed their labors. A report of the result will be presented to the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting to-morrow.

The Fourth Assembly District Republican Association met last night. A resolution was passed directing application to be made to the proper authorities to permit none but true Republicans to be employed in the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Two of the "ticket-of-leave men" who are still at Police Head-quarters, have become so dirty in their habits that the detectives who have been ordered to sleep in the building at night have asked to be excused until these men are removed.

Last evening, in the saloon No. 773 Seventh-avenue, PATRICK REAGAN, a Seventh-avenue Railroad driver, was shot by JAMES MCCLUSKEY, the bartender, and severely injured. REAGAN was taken to the hospital and MCCLUSKEY was arrested.

In the case of JOSHUA P. CASE and JEROME TANTUM, imprisoned on a charge of defrauding EDWARD LUMLEY, a motion was made yesterday before Judge ROBINSON, in Common Pleas, Special Term, to reduce the amount of bail. The motion was denied.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, counsel in the Jumel case appeared, but the juror who had been taken sick the day before being still unable to leave his room, and counsel for the plaintiff not being willing to go on with eleven jurors, the case was adjourned.

EDWARD BERNSTEIN, a bankrupt, indicted on a charge of having obtained, while insolvent and with intent to defraud, about $1,000 worth of clothing from MAX STADLER and others, was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, and gave $2,000 bail to appear for trial.

A meeting of the National Rifle Association was held last night, and the new manual of instruction, prepared by Capt. WINGATE, was adopted. It was further resolved to petition the Legislature for an appropriation of $25,000, to be used in the purchase of ground for a "range."

HARRIS G. AVERY, a bankrupt, was arrested on complaint of DAVID A. HOPKINS and ALBERT SMITH, and taken before Commissioner WILLIAMS yesterday, on a charge of having concealed a portion of his assets with intent to defraud. He was committed for examination in default of $5,000 bail.

A meeting of the Reform Democracy of the First Assembly District will be held at No. 72 Greenwich-street to-night to ratify the action of the General Committee, and prepare for the coming charter election. Addresses will be made by William C. Barrett, Hon. James O'Brien, Samuel G. Courtney, Henry L. Clinton, and others.

BERTRAM A. GREEN was brought before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States District Court yesterday, and counsel moved that he be discharged from the United States navy, on the ground that he being a minor, had enlisted without the consent of his parents. Judge BLATCHFORD ordered a reference to take testimony as to age, &c.

The Nineteenth Surgical District was changed so as to consist of the Eighth and Fourteenth Precincts, and Surgeon WHITE was assigned to duty therein. Surgeon HENRY was transferred to the Fifteenth Surgeon's District, in place of Surgeon OTIS, resigned, and Surgeon STANLEY assigned to duty in the Fifth Surgeon's District, in place of Surgeon HENRY, transferred. These resolutions and changes take effect on the 7th inst.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. TOVEY, of Aqueboge, died on Sunday from injuries received by falling on the ice.

A meeting was held in Jamaica, last evening, to consider the bill to build a Court-house and Jail at Mineola. The project was condemned.

PATRICK O'ROURKE was committed by Recorder PARSELLS, yesterday, for assaulting Mrs. MCCUSKER, a widow lady, to whom he had vainly made suit.

At a meeting held in Beaconville last night to take measures to build a new school-house, five-sixths of those present voted to keep the present dilapidated building.

At the charter election in Hempstead, yesterday, LOTT VANDEWATER was elected Clerk; CHAS. E. POWELL, Treasurer; SMITH SKIDMORE and COLES CARMAN, Assessors, and W. E. RIDER, Collector.

JOHN KIEBURG, of Newton, was sent to jail for sixty days, yesterday, for cruelly beating and mangling a dog. The animal belonged to F. WOOLFORD, from whose service KIEBURG had been discharged.

NEW-JERSEY.

During February 100 cases of small-pox were reported to the Newark health authorities.

A fire occurred in the shoe-store of JOHN ENGLEHARDT, in Hoboken, yesterday. Damage, $800.

WILLIAM GRINDER, familiarly known as the "Port Morris (N. J.) murderer," has been granted a new trial.

The body of a Mrs. FRENCH, who lived near Caven Point, was found yesterday lying in a small creek near Washington-avenue, Jersey City. The woman was probably on her way home and became lost in the groves, and was frozen to death.

During February, 640 patients were under treatment at the Jersey City Hospital. There were thirty-nine cases of small-pox.

United States Commissioner MUIRHEAD has committed JOSE GUITEREZ to await trial on a charge of selling unstamped cigars.

Mrs. MURPHY, living at No. 314 Second-street, Jersey City, died yesterday from the effects of a dose of iodine, taken in mistake, on Monday.

The Essex County Board of Freeholders has decided to erect a temporary hospital for the insane, similar to the pavilions on Blackwell's Island.

JOHN HEARNE was arrested in Newark on Monday, charged with stealing a quantity of gold from the jewelry manufactory of HALL & MAXWELL, in which he was employed.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Public Works, yesterday, Mayor O'NEILL vetoed the resolution purchasing the Harrison estate for the purpose of erecting city buildings.

The members of the Hudson County Grand Jury have contributed $50 to the relief of ANN MCLAUGHLIN, the child who was so cruelly treated by the Andrews family of Jersey City.

MARY MCSPERIT and KATE GILLAGNEY were yesterday sentenced in the Hudson County Court to two years' imprisonment for an assault on Mrs. WARREN, wife of the Warden of the Penitentiary.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Republican General Committee—The Eighteenth Ward Trouble—The Case of Worth and Ferriere.

At the meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee, last evening, Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER in the chair, the Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of the present delegates from the Eighteenth Ward, but recommended that the next election there be under the charge of the General Committee, through the Committee on Contested Seats. A long and animated debate took place upon the right of the General Committee to interfere in the election, and it was finally decided that a committee of five watch and report upon the manner of conducting the election.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against JACOB WORTH and EDWARD FERRIERE, who were convicted of illegal interference and assault in the election of 1870, then presented their reports. The majority report, read by Mr. MCLAIN, recommended that WORTH and FERRIERE be dismissed from the General Committee. A minority report was presented by Mr. ERASTUS COOK, urging that the action of the two men in ejecting Mr. BARTER from the room where the voting was in progress was due entirely to their desire to do their duty as Republicans. Mr. MCLAIN made a long speech in favor of the majority report, and Mr. COOK made reply, and urged the adoption of the minority report. The debate continued some time—Mr. WORTH making a speech in his own behalf—and, in the end, a vote was taken, and the minority report adopted, by a vote of 68 to 24.

The Williamsburg Murder—Arraignment of Fanny Hyde.

The case of FANNY HYDE, for the murder of GEORGE WATSON, came up in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge GILBERT. The prisoner was accompanied by her counsel, Ex-Judge MORRIS and Mr. KEADY. When placed at the bar to plead, Mr. MORRIS announced that she pleaded not guilty, and dispensed with the reading of the indictment, and then, after some conversation, it was agreed to proceed with the trial on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

The Deficiency in Ex-Controller Johnson's Accounts.

In regard to the deficiency of $99,160 on the sale of Assessment and Sewerage Fund bonds by Ex-Controller JOHNSON, Controller SHROEDER says that the books show nothing at all as to the amounts received from the sale of the bonds. He finds records showing that from time to time certain amounts were paid into the Treasury, but nothing to tell what the bonds were sold for or when they were sold. Mr. JOHNSON says that for some time the rates at which he sold them were from 96 to 97.

Selling Veal Inoculated with Small-Pox.

Intelligence was brought to the Health Board, yesterday, that a German butcher named FRANK YOUNG, doing business on the corner of Wykoff and Court streets, was exposing for sale the flesh of calves that had been inoculated with small-pox virus, the animals not having recovered from the disease. His premises were examined by the Health Officer, and the carcass of one calf, not yet skinned, with sores not yet healed, was found. In a stable at the rear were four other animals, with the small-pox very clearly defined. The Health Officer ordered YOUNG not to dispose of the calves, and to await the action of the Health Board in the matter.

More Ruffianism.

At about midnight on Monday HUGH WARD entered the oyster saloon of JAMES MATTHEWS, at the junction of Underhill and Washington avenues, and began to raise a disturbance. The proprietor quietly asked him to desist, when WARD seized a large bottle, struck him on the head, and knocked over a kerosene lamp, which broke and set the place on fire. The flames were finally extinguished, but not before the saloon had been pillaged, and a quantity of liquor stolen.

A Carman Poisoned.

About noon, yesterday, JOHN LOWRY, a carman, aged twenty-three, living at No. 16 Bridge-street, was employed to cart a small pump to DRAIN'S soap factory, at No. 75 Irving-street. On arriving at the factory he picked up a bottle, remarked that it smelt good, and drank of the contents, supposing it to be liquor. He was immediately taken with violent pains, and died in great agony at 5 o'clock last evening at his residence. It is not yet known what liquid the bottle contained, but the Coroner's investigation will probably bring it to light.

Fire in Schermerhorn-Street—Loss Over $14,000.

At 2½ yesterday, a fire occurred in the sash and blind factory of HIRAM KIRK, at Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Schermerhorn-street, originating on the upper floor, from a stove it is supposed. Before the flames were extinguished, a dwelling on each side of the factory, and a carpenter's-shop in the rear, were also damaged. The following are the losses: HIRAM KIRK, proprietor of the factory, loses $7,000 on stock and machinery, and $5,000 on the building, and has insurance for $7,900. The residence of ELIZA VANDINE, No. 284 Schermerhorn-street, was injured to the extent of $2,000, and her loss on damage to furniture will amount to $500. TIMOTHY DONOVAN'S house, No. 276, suffered to a slight extent by fire and water, and is insured. The carpenter's shop in the rear was injured to the extent of $100; no insurance.

Brief Notes.

During the week ending March 358,376 persons visited Prospect Park.

There is an endeavor to form a French Relief Society in Brooklyn, to help pay the indemnity to Germany.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met last evening, but transacted no business of importance.

The Board of Education, last evening, resolved to raise the salaries of the male Principals from $2,000 to $2,400.

The Trustees of the American Institute have negotiated the purchase of the Empire Skating Rink on a lease for six years.

A one-story frame building, No. 249 Fourth-street, occupied by MICHAEL BRADY as a plumber's-shop, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday.

Police Sergeant CAIN and ten patrolmen, yesterday accompanied seventeen revenue officials through the whisky district in the Fifth Ward, but no illicit stills were found.

Yesterday morning the body of a German laborer named LEVI SCHENCK, of No. 167 Greenpoint-avenue, was found in a vacant lot near Norman-avenue. It is supposed that while on his way home on Monday night in a state of intoxication he was overcome by the intense cold and frozen to death.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, March 5.—SUGAR quiet and weak. EXCHANGE weak; on the United States, 60 days, Gold, 11@12 premium.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Wisconsin*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1¼ P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters, on the Pier in Hoboken, until 1 P. M.... For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters, on Pier No. 4 North River, until 2½ P. M.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES.
LADIES' WATCHES, GUARANTEED TIME-KEEPERS, OF ALL GRADES AND IN EVERY STYLE OF CASE, GOLD ENAMELED AND SET WITH GEMS.
GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES, A GREAT VARIETY FROM THE BEST MAKERS, CHAINS, LOCKETS, &c., TO CORRESPOND.

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OF

SCALE WAREHOUSE
TO
No. 311 Broadway.
THE RAPID INCREASE of our business, the constant introduction of New Modifications of Scales, which demand additional room for their display, rendered it impossible for us longer to do justice to ourselves and the public at our old warehouse. We take pleasure, therefore, in calling the attention of our friends to our removal to the spacious and elegant store,
NO. 311 BROADWAY,
Where, with ample facilities both for storage and the display of samples, we shall be able to meet the increasing demand for
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A full assortment of these Scales, adjusted to Standard of Weights of all nations, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Turkish, &c., &c., will be always found at our NEW WAREHOUSE.
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NEVER FAIL TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
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FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.
O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 M.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
of 25 98-100 acres of land, situated in Union Township, Union County, N. J., on the south-easterly side of public road leading from Connecticut Farms to Lyon's Farms, being formerly a portion of the farm of John Sparks.
Sale positive.